The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from the National Capital.

Effect of the Reconnoissance of Wednesday.

Movement of a Large Body of Rebels from Fairfax to Falls Church.

A Heavy Blow at the Rebels in Maryland.

ARREST OF PROMINENT SECESSIONISTS.

A Congressman, Mayor, Ten Members of the Legislature and Two Editors to be Supported by the Government.

Important Information of the Plans of the Rebels.

Gov. Magoffin of Kentucky, Circumvented by the Legislature.

Enforcement of Gen. Fremont's Proclamation in Missouri.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 13.

We have advices to-night that the rebels were moving a large body of men from Fairfax Court-house towards Falls Church, probably with a view of resisting any occupation by our troops of the ground reconnoitered by us on Wednesday. About 6 o'clock this evening three large signal-fires were seen in the direction of the rebel camps beyond Fort Corcoran. They were probably the signals indicating that the troops from the Court-house had reached the positions assigned to them.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS IN BALTIMORE.

As you will probably be advised from Baltimore, the secession members of the Maryland Legislature were arrested in that city to-day, and are now in the custody of the Government. Upon one of them was found a draft of the ordinance of secession, or rather resolutions declaring Maryland to be in hostility to the Government. It is well known that the secession leaders had arranged with the rebels of the Confederate States that this Legislature should declare Maryland out of the Union; then the rebel army was to enter the State as an "army of liberation." For this purpose they were concentrating on the Maryland line, and were making extraordinary exertions to command the navigation of the Potomac by their batteries at Aquia Creek. The scheme, of course, involved the possession of Baltimore, and the cutting off of Washington. How far the arrest of the rebel members of the Legislature will break up the arrangements of the traitors, yet remains to be seen; but one thing is certain, that no ordinance or resolutions of secession will be enacted. The Maryland Legislature has adjourned, *sine die*.

WANT TO GO TO RICHMOND.

Two New-York merchants applied to Secretary SEWARD this evening for passports to leave this section and go to Richmond. The reason assigned was that they owned property in Virginia, which would be confiscated unless they returned to Richmond and remained residents of the rebel States. They were refused passports, and stand a good chance of becoming the guests of Col. BURKE,—at least, they ought to.

RECONNOITERING THE MARYLAND SHORE.

The First Regiment of Gen. SICKLES' Excelsior Brigade, Col. DWIGHT commanding, has been engaged for several days in reconnoitering the Maryland shore as far down as Port Tobacco. They have beat up that country pretty thoroughly, clearing out the rebels as they went along, arresting and sending them to Washington for imprisonment.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.

His Serene Highness, Prince SALM-SALM, of Prussia, arrived in Washington to-day. He at once tendered his military services to the Government, and they were accepted. He came to this country at the suggestion of the Crown Prince of Prussia, and was presented to the Government by Baron GRABOW, *Chargé d'affaires* of the Prussian Government. The Prince dined to-day with Secretaries CAMERON and SEWARD.

RUMORS ABOUT GEN. FREMONT.

There is no truth in the rumor, said to be current to-day in New-York, that Gen. FREMONT had been removed from the command of the Western Division.

DANGEROUS TARGET PRACTICE.

Yesterday a Minié bullet was fired through the side of the house of JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, the fifth Auditor of the Treasury, the ball passing within a foot of Mrs. UNDERWOOD. His children were playing in the yard at the time, and were led to inquire what it was that caused the shrubbery to crack. It proved to be from the target practice of the Anderson Zouaves, who had unintentionally placed their target in range of Mr. UNDERWOOD's residence.

THE REBELS AT FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

Information from Fairfax, which has been received by the authorities, states that BEAUREGARD is at that point with a command numbering one hundred and ten thousand. The estimate is based upon the number of rations daily distributed, and it is believed that it is reliable. They had an abundance of provisions, except coffee, which was only given to the advanced guard. Forage, however, was scarce, all the hay and feed having to be transported from Manassas, and by reason of this the cavalry arm of the service had suffered much. They had an abundance of artillery.

PENSION TO A VOLUNTEER'S WIDOW.

To-day the widow of WM. R. RICHARDSON, of the Sixteenth New-York Volunteers, was granted a pension of five dollars and fifty cents per month. This is the first pension granted to a widow of a volunteer.

DISMISSED.

The five Captains of the New-York Thirty-seventh, who have been on trial for misconduct, have been dismissed.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 13.

The following order has been addressed to Paymaster-General LARNED by the War Department:

"You will arrange for the payment of volunteers as directed by the provisions of the act of Congress relating thereto, dated July 24, and as amended Aug. 6, 1861, viz.: When organized and accepted by the Governors of the several States, without regard to the date of mustering into the service of the United States, provided payment has not been made by the respective States for which the Government will eventually be reliable where volunteer regiments have been accepted by the War Department, upon what is termed independent acceptances, you will allow pay from the date of organization of each company with the minimum number of men, satisfactory evidence in each case to be furnished your department before payment is made.

(Signed) SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War."

A telegram to the Post-office Department from St. Louis says that no mails have yet passed over the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and that the prospect of renewal of the service on the route is bad.

All has been quiet along the line of the Potomac to-day.

ALBERT W. ARCHIBALD, of Fort Union, New-Mexico, was to-day appointed United States Marshal for that Territory.

Capt. J. W. HOLMES, the new appointed Secretary, left Washington to-day for New-Mexico.

The Government is about to investigate the alleged frauds committed upon it in the sale of horses furnished by Pennsylvania contractors. The Inspector at Perryville, Md., within the last ten days, has condemned between 400 and 500 Army wagons, and notified the manufacturers to remove them.

A report is circulating here that Maj.-Gen. FREMONT is to be superseded by Gen. MEIGS, but there is the highest authority for saying that it is untrue. Gen. MEIGS' visit to the West is in connection with the Quartermaster's Department.

Hon. CHAS. HENRY FOSTER, of North Carolina, who, it is understood, returns in a day or two to that State to participate actively in the rear for the Union, was to-night complimented with a serenade, to which he appropriately responded.

Gen. McCLELLAN has issued the following order:

First—The attention of brigades and regimental Commissaries of Subsistence, and of officers acting as such, are directed to paragraphs Nos. 20, 21 and 22, Subsistence Regulations, or paragraphs Nos. 1,073, 1,074 and 1,075, of the Army regulations of 1857. Subsistence officers must make issues to the hospitals, and keep the accounts of hospital funds in strict conformity with the requirements of the regulations cited.

Second—All changes of the station of medical officers to be promptly reported to the medical director at these head-quarters, and the authority given by which the change was made.

Third—Leaves of absence to medical officers are prohibited, unless granted at these head-quarters.

Fourth—Patients will not be sent from the regimental to the general hospitals without the authority of the medical director. Applications for this authority must be made in writing with the names and diseases of the patients, and be handed into the office of the medical director between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M.

Fifth—When a soldier is sent to the general hospital his company commander shall certify and send with him his descriptive list and account of pay and clothing.

Sixth—Male nurses and cooks for the general hospitals are to be detailed from the privates of the Army, regular and volunteer. The allowance will be one nurse to ten patients and one cook to thirty. Where women are employed the number of men to be called for will not exceed a number sufficient to make up the whole force to the allowance above authorized, hired nurses and cooks will be forthwith discharged.

Seventh—Men reported at the general hospitals for duty will be sent by the surgeons in charge to the office of the Medical Director, at 10 A. M., for passes necessary to enable them to rejoin their regiments.

Eighth—Medical officers joining the Army far duty, with or without troops, will report promptly to the Medical Director in person. If with troops, they will report the number of men, the state of their supplies and ambulance transportation.

Ninth—Ambulances will not be used for any other than the specific purpose for which they are designed, viz.: The transportation of the sick and wounded, except by the written authority of the Brigade Commander, the Medical Director of the Army, and the Quartermaster in charge of them in the City of Washington.

The Provost-Marshal is directed too see that the provisions of this order are carried out, and will arrest every officer and confine every private or non-commissioned officer who is found violating it.

All Government ambulances now in possession of regiment or separate corps will be turned into the chief Quartermaster, with the exception of one two-wheeled ambulance to each regiment. One two-wheeled teansport cart will be allowed to each general hospital for the conveyance of marketing and hospital stores.

Tenth—The practice of bringing communications in person to the officer at these head-quarters, with a view to obtain immediate attention to the matter involved, proves a serious hindrance to the prompt transaction of business, and must be discontinued. Unless under extraordinary circumstances, all communications for the General commanding are to be transmitted to his head-quarters by the ordinary modes, and the person concerned will await replies to be furnished them in the same manner.

Eleventh—Persons having official business at these Head-quarters will transact the same between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Twelfth—The arms of the troops must be thoroughly inspected by the company officers at least once a day.

Thirteenth—The reveille will not be beaten until after sunrise, and hot coffee will be issued to the troops immediately after the reveille roll-call, as a preventive of the effects of malaria.

Fourteenth—Troops on the march or changing position will move without music. Drums are not to be beaten, nor trumpet sounded, except for the stated exercise and calls.

Fifteenth—All requisitions for ordnance and ordnance stores and supplies for the troops serving in this Army, will be transmitted through the appropriate commanders to the Chief of Ordnance at these head-quarters.

Sixteenth—Officers belonging to this Army are directed to wear their uniforms at all times at their stations.

Seventeenth—The small fort near Fort Corcoran, thrown up by the Fourth Regiment of Michigan Volunteers, will be known as Fort Woodbury. By command of

Major-Gen. McCLELLAN.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant-Adjutant-General.
Official—RICHARD B. IRWIN, Aid-de-Camp.

RUMOR THAT GEN. FREMONT IS TO BE SUPERSEDED.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

We learn that a rumor was prevalent in Washington yesterday that Gen. FREMONT is to be superseded in his command and that Quartermaster-General MEIGS is to take his place.

We have also what we deem good authority for saying that this rumor, unlike many others, *is* founded in fact; and that Mr. BLAIR, at whose earnest recommendation Gen. FREMONT was placed where he is, accompanied Gen. MEIGS, in order to explain to Gen. FREMONT the reasons and the necessity for the step.

These reasons, we think it will be found, are that Gen. FREMONT exceeded his authority by the proclamations he issued—that being the main reason—and that he has in other respects acted in important matters not only without consulting the Government, but in contravention of its orders and practice.

[Notwithstanding the apparent positiveness of this statement we are informed, by telegraph from Washington, that Mrs. FREMONT left there yesterday morning for St. Louis with assurances that the General should not be interfered with.—ED. TIMES.]

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

GOV. MAGOFFIN'S VETO VOTED DOWN.

FRANKFORT, Friday, Sept. 13.

The Governor has vetoed the resolutions passed yesterday by the Legislature, in reference to the Confederate troops occupying the soil of Kentucky. Both Houses have, however, passed them over Gov. MAGOFFIN's veto.

Following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That Kentucky's peace and neutrality have been wantonly violated, her soil has been invaded, the rights of her citizens have been grossly infringed by the so-called Southern Confederate forces. This has been done without cause; therefore—

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Governor be requested to call out the military force of the State to expel and drive out the invaders.

Resolved, That the United States be invoked to give aid and assistance, that protection to invasion which is granted to each one of the States by the 4th section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON be, and he is hereby requested to enter immediately upon the active discharge of his duties in this military district.

Resolved, That we appeal to the people of Kentucky by the ties of patriotism and honor, by the ties of common interest and common defence, by the remembrances of the past, and by the hopes of future national existence, to assist in repelling and driving out the wanton violators of our peace and neutrality, the lawless invaders of our soil.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Sept. 12.

The Senate passed the joint resolution from the House yesterday, directing the Governor to demand the withdrawal of the Confederate troops from the State, by a vote of 26 to 8.

Senator CISSELL to-day offered a joint resolution, requesting the Governor to urge upon both the National and Confederate authorities the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all the troops placed by either party on Kentucky soil. This lies over one day.

Mr. HUSTON to-day reported a bill to punish rebellion in the State. It was made the special order for to-morrow.

The bill will make it felony to aid the war by enlisting troops for the Confederates or inducing any one to do so, or by joining or parading with any company with the intent to join the Confederates.

The invasion of Kentucky by any citizen as a Confederate soldier is punishable by death. This act to go into effect in ten days, and will not be applicable to those who return to their allegiance within sixty days.

OUR LOUISVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

CRIMINAL INACTIVITY OF THE LEGISLATURE—MASTERLY MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS—DANGER OF LOSING THE STATE.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1861.

I have delayed writing for several days in the hope that to the burning shame of the rebel invasion, which the telegraph has already announced to the country, I might add the redeeming intelligence of a heroic and united determination to repel it. But more than a week has passed; the first smart of the insult has gone from the public mind, and yet the Legislature at Frankfort have done nothing. Many of them, no doubt, are secret traitors. Already secession meetings in various counties which were supposed to have elected loyal members, are calling on their represensatives "TO REDEEM THEIR PLEDGES OF RESISTANCE TO THE WAR TAX!" Others of the white-livered Solons are sticking for a compromise as usual, and insist that POLK and GRANT should both withdraw from the State. POLK has accomplished what he desired by saying he would go out if GRANT would. He has caught a score of gulls at Frankfort. But it is as plain as anything can be that the Bishop is not only a murderer but a liar. He does not for a moment entertain the idea of withdrawing his forces; nor could all the whining imbeciles in the universe prevail on him to do so. He may shuffle and dodge to gain time—but his invasion of Kentucky is part of a deep and able plan which he has no idea of spoiling. If every National bayonet were ordered out of the State to-morrow, he would find some pretext for remaining. Meanwhile, the really loyal members of the Legislature have allowed themselves to be deluded with the idea that what is required of them just now is a masterly inactivity. At a time when prompt and radical action was absolutely necessary to save the State, they contented themselves with introducing a string of resolves, and then, without even coming to a vote on them, adjourned for two days! Instead of raising a levy *en masse*, and sitting day and night until the invaders were expelled, they indicate that they have a mind to resolve something after a while. If the Legislature had done its duty, the serried masses of the Home Guard would have come to the rescue with an outpouring such as was never before seen in Kentucky; traitors in our midst would have been amazed and silenced; the foe would have been swept from the State before the end of the month; the rebellion would have received the heaviest blow that has yet been dealt to it, and a new and cheering promise would have been given to the suffering and stricken nation. But if folly and cowardice continue to rule the hour at Frankfort, Kentucky will follow the melancholy course of guilt and weakness which have undone Missouri.

It will require months to unfold the full significance of the daring and infamous, yet very able movement, which the Bishop-General has made upon the soil of Kentucky. Hickman and Chalk Bluffs are the keys of West Tennessee. They completely command the Mississippi River, and are, in fact, the only commanding points between Cairo and the Tennessee line. At these two places the river forsakes the low, woody valley through which it flows throughout almost its whole course, and seeks the high hills which bound the valley on the west. They are exceedingly important points in a military point of view. Their importance in the operations which will probably soon open on the Mississippi, are absolutely incalculable. But POLK, in seizing them, had yet other objects in view. McCULLOCH and PRICE could not advance in Tennessee without exposing themselves to an attack in the flank and rear from Cairo. Then Cairo must be captured, or at least put *hors du combat*. Either the possession of Paducah, or a rebellion in the First Congressional District of Kentucky, would put an effectual check on all movements from Cairo; and, unhappily, although through Gen. GRANT's energy POLK failed to get Paducah, a rebellion in the First District promises to follow this invasion. Besides, both from past experiments and the assurances of traitors here, POLK believed that war in Kentucky would lead to a speedy secession of the State. Thus this daring and able step defends West Tennessee, tells powerfully on the campaign in Missouri, and sets free and active the traitor element in Kentucky. This last result the Legislature might have prevented; but POLK was smart enough to catch them in his trap.

No general invasion of Kentucky will be made—at least, not now. POLK is far too able a General to make such a blunder. He intends to hold his present positions at any and every cost, to make Southern Kentucky actively disloyal, to foment treason in the adjoining districts, to capture Cairo if he can—but, at all events, to hold it rigidly in check. He will certainly be driven out of the State, sooner or later; but I fear, from the way the Legislature is acting, that it will be at fearful cost to Kentucky. He knows the vital importance of the positions he holds, and he has ability of a high order. What, then, are his resources and ours, and to what extent will he be able to damage us before we can dislodge him?

There are in Tennessee about thirty thousand rebel troops, of whom as many as five thousand are renegade Kentuckians. They are scattered in various camps, of two or three thousand men each, but all of them are ominously near the Kentucky line. A large proportion of them are wholly unarmed, and those nominally armed have, in many instances, only fowling-pieces. They have plenty of bread and meat, but are destitute of nearly everything else, and this destitution is causing many desertions. Looking within this State, it is more difficult to estimate the force of the rebels. If the Legislature had done their duty, it would have been nothing; but now it threatens to be formidable. We may as well give them the First Congressional District (BURNETT's) without controversy. POLK plainly intends to render it as much rebel soil as West Tennessee itself—to add it substantially to the Confederate States. All the fighting material of that section of the State will find its way into the rebel camps. Looking elsewhere, the militia of the State consists of the State Guard and the Home Guard. The first is putrid with treason, and its late commander is now with POLK; the second is loyal. The State Guard is claimed to be seven thousand strong—but that is a most extravagant estimate. As the law establishing the Home Guard made no provision for a regimental organization, the whole number of them in the State cannot be ascertained. Louisville and Jefferson County alone contain two thousand, and very nearly the same proportion to the whole mass of the population is maintained throughout the nine loyal Congressional Districts. The Home Guard's scores of loyal thousands only await a call from the Legislature to rush to arms. Will that call be given? Probably. Early enough to save the State? We shall see.

The Union forces now ready for the field, are, besides the regulars at Newport and Paducah, five regiments of volunteers at Camp Dick Robinson and two at Camp Joe Holt. Several other regiments are forming and filling rapidly. Among others, Col. JAS. S. JACKSON, member of Congress from the Second District, is raising a regiment of cavalry. Gen. ANDERSON is now here, stopping at the Louisville Hotel, but has not yet entered upon the command of his Department. His hands are tied by the guilty procrastinators at Frankfort.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 13.

The Provost Marshal, this morning before the break of day, arrested Mayor BROWN, ROSS WINANS, CHARLES H. PITTS, LAWRENCE SANGSTON, S. T. WALLIS and T. P. SCOTT, members of the Maryland Legislature, F. H. HOWARD, Editor of the *Exchange*, and delivered them to the Hospital for "Sick Patriotism" at Fort McHenry.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 13.

The following additional arrests have been made:

Messrs. DENNISON, QUINLAN, and Dr. LYNCH, members of the Legislature from Baltimore County; HENRY W. WARFIELD, Dr. J. HANSOM THOMAS, and JOHN C. BRUNE, members of the Legislature from Baltimore City; also, THOMAS J. HALL, Jr., editor of the Baltimore *South*.

The Maryland Legislature was to have met on Tuesday, when, it is supposed, further legislation hostile to the Government was to have been made.

It is rumored that other arrests are to be made.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 13.

All the arrests have been made pursuant to orders direct from the War Department. Of course no official announcement of the arrests has yet been made, but it is believed all the names given are correct.

The arrest of HENRY MAY, member of Congress, is just reported, as also the arrest of HENRY M. MORFIT and W. G. HARRISON, members of the State Legislature from this city.

These, with the names previously sent, complete the list of the ten delegates to the Maryland Legislature from this city.

It is also reported that BENJAMIN C. HOWARD, the Peace candidate for Governor, has just been arrested.

There is considerable quiet excitement in the streets.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 13—P. M.

B. C. HOWARD, the Peace Gubernatorial candidate, was not arrested, as reputed this morning.

Mr. BRUNE, one of the city delegation of the Legislature, mentioned as among the arrests, is out of the city, and therefore the announcement of his arrest is premature.

The *South*, in its issue this evening, contains an announcement from the printers of the arrest of the editor, and that in consequence the publication will be suspended for the present.

It is understood that warrants have been issued for the arrest of all the Government secession members of the Legislature.

The arrest of Mayor BROWN is supposed to have been on account of expressions made by him in a letter to Gen. DIX, in regard to the payment of the old police force, in which he says: "I recognize in the action of the Government of the United States in the matter in question, nothing but the assertion of superior force."

ARRIVAL OF MARSHAL KANE AND OTHER BALTIMORE PRISONERS.

Marshal KANE, of Baltimore, Col. DAWSON, of Virginia, and two or three other prisoners, arrived at Fort Lafayette yesterday, from Fort McHenry, near Baltimore. The prisoners came from Philadelphia by the Camden and Amboy line, and were taken to Fort Lafayette in the steamboat *Stockton*, which plies between this City and Amboy. They were accompanied by a detachment of Company B, Twenty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

THE ARREST OF W. H. WINDER.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 13.

W. H. WINDER, recently arrested for disloyalty to the Government, was sent to Fort Lafayette this afternoon. His correspondence seemed to have been very extensive with JEFF. DAVIS, Ex-Vice President BRECKINRIDGE, Hon. Mr. BURNETT, and other prominent Secessionists. Both the copies of his own letters and the original of his correspondents' are in possession of the National authorities. In his letters, WINDER pledges his warmest sympathies with the rebels. He assures Mr. BRECKINRIDGE that his course in the Senate is approved by large numbers of the best men in the North, who are only awaiting an opportunity to overthrow mob rule, and that many of the Home Guards, of which he was a member, had joined that organization only to disarm suspicion. One of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE's letters is only ten days old.

The correspondence will prove a very valuable aid to the Government in discovering treason in our midst.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Sept. 12,
via BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept 13.

A flag of truce has gone to Norfolk to-day, with Mrs. PHILLIPS, of Washington, who was retained for some time, in her own house in that city, as a prisoner. Several Southern ladies and released Confederate prisoners accompanied her.

Gen. WOOL permits none but official letters to be carried by flags of truce, and but one National officer to accompany them.

The gunboat *Flag* has returned to Hampton Roads in a disabled condition, having come in collision with the steam-frigate *Susquehannah* at sea.

THE RECENT ACTION NEAR COLUMBUS, KY.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 13.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, dated Cairo 12th, says that the gun-boats did more execution on, Tuesday last than was supposed. By a paper, received from their camp, they acknowledged that the rebel gun-boat *Yankee* was disabled, and had 68 killed and a large number wounded. The same paper claims that several hundred Lincolnites were killed. We know that only two men were wounded. Commodore A. H. FOOTE has arrived, and taken charge of Naval matters here. He takes the place of Commodore ROGERS, who has been ordered to Washington.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

MANUMISSION OF A REBEL'S SLAVES.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 12.

Provost Marshal McKINSTRY will issue the following proclamation to-morrow:

The Major-General commanding the Western Department having satisfactory evidence that THOMAS L. SNEAD, of the City and County of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, has been taking active part with the enemies of the United States, in the present insurrectionary movement against the Government, and the military Commission now in session at the Arsenal in this city having reported the facts to these head-quarters, as the result of deliberation the Major-General commanding has executed and ordered to be published the following deeds of manumission: [Here follow two deeds, declaring by the authority of law and power invested in the commanding General, FRANK LEWIS and HIRAM REED, heretofore held to service or labor by the said THOMAS L. SNEAD, to be free and forever discharged from the bond of servitude, giving them full right and authority to have, use and control their own labor or service as to them may seem proper, without any accountability whatever to said THOMAS L. SNEAD or any one to claim, by, through or under him.]

A party of Secessionists went to the house of Judge BIRCH, a member of the State Convention, a few days since, with the intention of killing him and his son, but they were fired on and repulsed. Judge BIRCH came to St. Louis, and to-day returned to his home in Clinton County, with arms for the Union men of that county.

The life of Judge RYLAND, late of the Supreme Court, who is in the hands of the rebels, has been threatened, if Capt. MAGOFFIN, lately sentenced in Lexington to be hung, is executed.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS, Com. FOOTE, Capt. KELLY, and Lieut. SHIRK, of the U. S. Navy, arrived here to-day.

TROUBLE AMONG THE REBEL TROOPS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 13.

Capt. FOSTER, of Col. MANHIN's regiment, Franklin County Home Guards, brought in seven prisoners last night, who were direct from Gen. HARDEE's army. They report that a fight had occurred in HARDEE's camp, between the Missourians and Louisianians, in reference to the conduct of the Missourians in the battle at Springfield, the Louisianians charging the Missourians with cowardice, and treating them as cowards in camp. The Louisianians charge that while they were fighting, the Missourians actually stole their horses, and fled. Gen. HARDEE was falling back on Pocahontas, and the Missourians were dispersing.

These seven men left Gen. HARDEE's camp, with the intention of returning home under Gov. GAMBLE's proclamation, and becoming good citizens, but were informed here that the Governor's proclamation was abridged by the declaration of martial law.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL GREEN.

HUDSON, Mo., Thursday, Sept. 12.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* furnishes the following items:

A gentleman from Glasgow informs me that MARTIN GREEN, at the head of 3,500 mounted rebels, were around the Missouri River at that place, on Wednesday, and moved southward. He took possession of the steamer *Sunshine*, which was lying at Glasgow, and used it for transporting his men over the river. On board the *Sunshine* were some 4,500 stand of arms, and some four or five secession prisoners, and a Federal guard of fourteen men. GREEN released the prisoners, and took the guard prisoners. The *Sunshine* was laden with bacon, sugar, and various other things, all of which fell into GREEN's hands, and went into his Commissary Department.

At West Ely, in Marion County, Col. MOORE, of a regiment of Home Guards, last evening fell in with from seventy-five to one hundred Secessionists. Col. MOORE had two hundred men. He immediately gave battle, routing the rebels, who scattered in every direction. Two of the Federal force were killed. It is not known how many of the rebels suffered, as it was dusk at the time.

The bridge over the Platte River will be repaired by Saturday. GREEN disavows all connection with the bridge-burning or firing into trains.

WHEREABOUTS OF PRICE AND RAINS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 13.

A citizen of Jackson County reports that Gens. PRICE and RAINS were within 40 miles of Lexington on Tuesday, with 15,000 men and 18 pieces of artillery. This needs confirmation.

TOM HAINS captured a Government agent named SMITH, in Boone County, a few days since, and took from him $12,000 and a number of horses. It was expected that HAINS would take possession of Columbia, Boone County, where a Bank is located.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REBELS OUT-MANŒUVERED—THEIR RECENT LOSSES—THE OCCUPATION OF PADUCAH—A PANIC IN THE SOUTHEAST, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 9, 1861.

This time the Confederates have been out-manœuvered, and Kentucky, which they have exerted all their powers to obtain possession of, is at the present moment virtually lost to them. When Gen. PILLOW first landed at New-Madrid, it was the intention of the enemy to pass Bird's Point, and by way of Pilot Knob and the Iron Mountain Railroad, march straight upon St. Louis, while McCULLOCH kept Gen. LYON's command busy at Springfield. The unexpected attack of our troops at the latter place, which resulted in a serious defeat of the enemy, spoiled this first plan, it seems; and then, when Gen. SIEGEL was seen retreating upon Rolla, came the second project of attacking Jefferson City by the main branch of the Western Army, under PRICE, while our forces at Ironton, Cape Girardeau and Rolla were to be held in check by real and false demonstrations against these places on the part of PILLOW's forces and McCULLOCH's Army. The attack on Jefferson City has not yet been relinquished; on the contrary, Gen. PRICE is advancing with his ten thousand men slowly but surely, and may at present be considered, as virtually controlling the navigation of the Missouri from St. Joseph to Lexington. The country, through which he has passed, has largely reënforced the Army under his command with new recruits, and supplied his commissariat with an abundance of provisions. The Union sentiment has been thoroughly crushed out in the Western part of the State, and the money stolen from the loyal citizens will go a great length towards buying up provisions and clothing for the Fall campaign. To prevent a flank attack from Kansas, and at the same time to extend the area, where forced contributions can be successfully levied on Union men. Gen. RAINS has been sent with a force of five thousand men to manœuvre against Fort Scott and occupy the attention of Gen. LANE and Capt. MONTGOMERY. There are various rumors afloat regarding a collision near that point, but nothing definite is known. Gen. McCULLOCH is in the meanwhile slowly retreating towards Maysville, Arkansas—it is said with his whole force—but more reliable accounts report part of his army still between Rolla and Springfield. What the object of his sudden withdrawal can be is a vain conjecture. He is evidently acting on a well-considered plan, and all the nonsense about his having had a quarrel with Gen. PRICE, and dissolved partnership, is mere talk, without any foundation. Rolla is a most important point, and by apparently withdrawing from the scene, his object may be only to draw our forces concentrated there out against PRICE, so that, at the proper moment, he could suddenly wheel his army around, and possessing himself of Rolla, cut off our army from retreat, while Gen. PRICE was engaging it in the front. But the fortifications thrown around Jefferson City, naturally a well selected point for defence, will soon have advanced sufficiently to quiet all fears as far as the Capital is concerned; and Rolla is being equally well fortified, while our army, after having waited so long, will certainly not advance until it can be done without danger to the points now occupied.

But in the Southeast, the enemy has, in the meanwhile, suffered a serious loss, as far as position is concerned, and which may yet result in the total destruction of Gen. PILLOW's large and powerful Army. Soon after the battle of Springfield, it became evident that to prevent an attack on St. Louis, and all the disturbances likely to arise from such an event, an advance movement must be undertaken, even if with an inadequate force; and Gen. PRENTISS consequently received instructions to advance from Ironton, leaving a sufficient force behind on Cape Girardeau, there to unite with Gen. GRANT's command, and clear the country of the rebels. Gen. GRANT, whose military knowledge, as well as seniority of appointment, entitled him to the chief command, was to direct the expedition. At the same time, Gen. McCLERNAND's Brigade was ordered to Cairo, and the Illinois Central Railroad placed under the protection of two or three Illinois Regiments.

When the news of these movements reached the rebels—who had, in the meanwhile, been erecting batteries on the Mississippi River and on one or two islands—a sudden panic seized them, and all ideas of advancing on St. Louis were speedily relinquished. In Missouri their position became one of defence instead of one of aggression; they consequently resolved upon giving up Missouri for the present; but, to save appearances, and at the same time carry that State into the vortex of rebellion, which had so long and so effectually withstood their allurements, an advance movement on Kentucky was resolved upon, and the mouth of the Tennessee River selected as the first point to be gained. But our Generals had been equally vigilant, and foresaw this movement; and, thanks to this vigilance, Paducah was in the hands of our troops before Gen. PILLOW had set a firm foot on the soil of Kentucky. The contest now assumes a far more complicated aspect, and the first movements of the Kentuckians themselves will be watched with the most intense interest. The line of the Tennessee River, which will be the first our troops must take position on and fortify, is virtually in our hands, since Paducah has been occupied; but we cannot rest there; it now becomes a military necessity to open communication with east Tennessee, and Nashville ought to be ours before a month has elapsed. The wisdom of Gen. SCOTT's original plan for conducting the campaign is now gradually unfolding itself. Had his counsels been followed, which the Press did its best to bring about, Cairo would now have been the camping place of 60,000 well-drilled men, ready to begin the grand advance down the Mississippi. Some member of the Cabinet, whose name will be cursed whenever it becomes known, opposed the wise disposition of Gen. SCOTT, and now with 40,000 men—only the half of whom are sufficiently drilled for use—we must defend Missouri and Illinois, oppose the enemy in Kentucky, and open the road to East Tennessee. Still, the confidence in our soldiers is so great that no uneasiness is felt as the result; and if the loyal citizens of Kentucky and Tennessee will but lend a helping hand at this hour of trial to our efforts, and not seek to diminish their efficacy by lukewarmness and idle balderdash about neutrality and sacred soil, the enemy must soon be driven from both of these States; and through Tennessee and Western Virginia the soldiers of the Western Department will ultimately be able to shake the hands of their Eastern brethren at Manassas, if that place has not fallen before. The hour has now come to strike, and although every slave in Kentucky and Tennessee should have to be set free, the stroke must be decisive and a victory.

Martial law has not yet been so vigorously carried out in the interior of the State and elsewhere as the words of Gen. FREMONT's proclamation promised. But it will be, for necessity demands it. The horrible outrage in Northern Missouri on the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad, where a train, containing over a hundred and twenty passengers, was hurled over a bridge, which the rebels had, with fiendish fury, burned only so far as to make the destruction of the train certain, while the outrage could not be detected before it had been accomplished, has roused the fury of revenge in the hearts of those who would not listen to the dictates of wisdom and foresight. Time will imperatively demand, what we have urged in vain—the terrible, swift punishment of every traitor.

ITEMS OF NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Sept. 12,
via NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 13.

The Charleston *Mercury* correspondent gives the proclamation of the Captain-General of Cuba. He says:

"In virtue of the proclamation by Her Majesty, the Queen, I have determined, under date of August 7, that all vessels occupied in legitimate commerce, proceeding from ports in the Confederate States, shall be entered and cleared under the Confederate flag, and shall be duly protected by the authority of the island. Foreign Consuls will be notified that no interference on their part will be tolerated."

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Sept 13.

The Dyersburgh, (Tenn.,) *Recorder* advocates the election of GEO. PICKENS, of South Carolina, to the Vice-Presidency of the Confederacy.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 10th, says four men of the crew of the *Jeff. Davis* have been arrested, charged with an attempt to kill the Captain and strand the vessel.

In a strong article on Mr. WALKER, the Secretary of War of the Confederacy, the Richmond *Whig*, of the 10th, says: "The conviction is general that he is not suited to the position he occupies."

Accounts still arrive of damage to the crops by recent rains.

The Monticello (Ark.) *Sage* says that cotton in that vicinity has taken a second growth, and will be considerably damaged, and in many instances destroyed.

The Richmond *Whig* says the forward tobacco crop has suffered from the same cause.

The Knoxville *Whig* of Sept. 7, contains a card from PARSON BROWNLOW, wherein he states substantially that he will not be a party to any mad scheme of rebellion, and all who do must suffer in vain; that he yields his extensive position through necessity, and confesses he has not the courage to meet unarmed eleven States fully armed.

In bundles of the *Courier* opened at the dépôt this morning, copies of *Hardee* and other military books were found with letters in regard to smuggling.

A Newbern (N. C.) special dispatch to the Charleston *Mercury* of the 8th, says:

"A Yankee war vessel appeared off Beaufort last night. When the train left last night, it was reported that four vessels were in the Sound and others coming in. Only one, however, is known to be here. A number of detached companies have already left for Beaufort, and Gen. GATLIN, with the Seventh Regiment of North Carolina troops, Col. CAMPBELL, will leave this morning for the same destination. Col. BARNES' Regiment is already at Beaufort. Gen. GATLIN thinks Fort Macon cannot be taken."

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Sept. 9.

Four United States vessels had anchored off Fort Macon at 7 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Their object is not known.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Sept. 13.

Frankfort letters received by the cars, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, announced that the motion passed to instruct the Committee to bring in a bill incorporating HOUSTON's resolutions of yesterday on Monday next, but subsequent unconfirmed reports say a bill substantially the same passed the House this afternoon by 68 to 26.

OUR LETTERS BY THE AFRICA.

FROM PARIS.

Another Pamphlet in Favor of the South—Curious Treatment of the Slavery Question—Man or Monkey—What is It?

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 30, 1861.

Another pamphlet in favor of the Southern Confederacy has made its appearance here, entitled *The Civil War in America and Slavery, by F. C.* The author, of whom we have no knowledge, makes his *début* in the following words:

> "The object of this pamphlet is to defend the so-called revolt in the Southern States. It will demand for America that for which we struggle in Europe, to wit: 1. The sovereignty of the people. 2. A Government based on the sovereignty or on the national will. 3. The right of nationality."

He then goes on to state that the North is acting a hypocritical part in regard to Slavery; that however abominable an institution it may be, it does not enter into the plans of the Administration to abolish it; the President makes no mention of Slavery in his Message; he calls for an enormous Army and enormous loans, but avoids the important question. If President LINCOLN had declared his design to use these men and this money for the abolition of Slavery, he would have had all Europe on his side.

The author then adopts three other heads for the further consideration of the subject:

1. The constitutional right of secession.
2. The motives of secession; and
3. The interest of France and of Europe in the question.

On the question of constitutional right, he says that the thirteen original States declared themselves in the Declaration of Independence free and independent of Great Britain, in all cases speaking of themselves in the plural; the deputies voted by States, and not by the *pro rata* of population; the first formal engagement between the States declared that each State should RETAIN its sovereignty, liberty and independence, which word "retain" signified an existing right which each desired to preserve. Mr. LINCOLN was voted for by States, not by the people of all the States directly; he cites the case of Texas, voluntarily annexing herself, after several years of an independent existence; refers to the menace of Massachusetts to go out of the Union in 1814, and seems to think he has an irresistible argument in favor of States' rights in a late proclamation of Gov. MAGOFFIN, warning the two contending sections not to invade the soil of *neutral* Kentucky. He forgot to tell his readers that Gov. MAGOFFIN was a Secessionist.

Under the head of "Motives of Secession," the author says that "the North and the South are *two distinct peoples*, two nations, and consequently that the war between them is a *war of nationality*." And then he makes use of the stereotyped and admitted argument in favor of the rights of nationalities, as shown in such examples as Italy, Greece, Belgium, &c. He then gives his readers (who, of course, are French, and, therefore, unable to control his facts,) as an evidence of the unanimity of the popular suffrage in favor of secession, the votes cast on the question in the Cities of Nashville and Memphis!

He gives a reason why the people of the North and South hate each other with such a bitter hatred, the fact that, in ascending the banks of the Mississippi from New-Orleans, all the rich planters—the flower of American society—are Frenchmen by birth or blood. He even repeats the French names of the towns in Louisiana as a reason, and then diverges into a puff of the French General, BEAUREGARD, an officer so distinguished in the Army of the United States that formerly when he went to Washington on business he was constantly invited to sleep at the White House! He goes on to show that the Gulf States are inhabited by a warm-blooded race, drawn from the Latin stock of Europe, and totally different from the cold, puritanical, hypocritical Anglo-Saxons of the North. He then indulges in a long eulogy on the superior manners of Southern gentlemen, and compares him to the North-American, who, he says, "is the Englishman of Europe, less his qualities; his motive is self-interest, his egotism equals his arrogance, his religion is the dollar. No great principle causes his heart of a false Republican to beat, for Slavery is simply contrary to the letter of his Constitution; during the war in the Crimea he was Russian; he refused to adhere to the maritime principles of the Congress of Paris of 1856, and yet he carries on the Slave-trade under the American flag, which is not subject to visit. When the South menaced him with letters-of-marque, quick he declares himself ready to accept the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris; thus his policy is a policy of *expedients*, not of *principles*. His journals, which I have under my eyes, denounce all Europe in the most insensate manner, and demand a declaration of war against *the whole Continent*; since the grocer-boys of New-York have travestied themselves into Zouaves and Garibaldini, the world ought to tremble before the Stars and Stripes."

The writer then goes into an argument to prove that the North, in its system of exchanges with the South, sucks all the life-blood out of the latter, and more than all, furnishes the money to buy slaves and to carry on the Slave-trade, while the South has to put up with all the odium. He charges the North with the expeditions of WALKER, and with the desire of extending Slavery South, by new acquisitions of territory adapted to slave labor, while at the same time hypocritically protesting to Europe against Slavery.

But here the whole character of the pamphlet changes. The author says that Slavery must be abolished, and that the South once separated from the North, the work of emancipation would be easy, much easier than when defended by the whole Union. The work is to be undertaken by Europe, and after giving his readers a most lively and truthful picture of the horrors of Slavery as it exists to-day in the Southern States, he exclaims:

> "Change, then, O Americans! your lying Constitution! Erase the words '*All men are equal*,' or add to it *except the negro*, half or quarter black, the olive, and the brown. It is time that Europe proclaims with one voice that she will no longer tolerate Slavery, and if the voice of reason and humanity be not heard, then let the cannon and the Zouave do the rest!"

In another place the writer uses the following language:

> "Politically speaking, the Union dissolved, Europe would no longer fear the insults of the United States of America, become too strong. She could more easily control Slavery against twelve than against thirty-four States. Europe cannot renounce her civilizing influence in America. She cannot permit the Union to absorb everything—Canada, Mexico, the Islands. She cannot leave alone in American hands the Isthmus of Panama, which, in case of war, they would indubitably close. In fine, Europe cannot permit the continuation of Slavery. When the serf is emancipated in Russia, the negro should no longer crouch under the lash of the master!"

Thus it will be seen that the author of *La Guerre Civile en Amérique et l'Esclavage* occupies the paradoxical ground of sustaining the South in its rebellion while demanding that Slavery shall be abolished, even if it has to be done by a European army! We are forced, therefore, to one of two conclusions—either that the writer is altogether ignorant of the causes and objects of the Southern rebellion, or else that he is one of those who has been induced, from what motive we will not here pretend, to undertake to convince the French Government and people that the quarrel in the United States has nothing to do with Slavery, that the North is as much in favor of Slavery as the South, and that the real basis of the quarrel is the question of a high or a low tariff. He also puts forward the idea that while the more vulgar operations of life, such as trade and manufactures, are to be left to the Anglo-Saxon race—to the Latin race is to be left the intellectual and social regeneration of mankind, and thus France ought to have and does have more sympathy for the warm-blooded and partly Latin race of the Southern States than for the Anglo-Saxon people of the North.

At the period when I noticed three other pamphlets which had just been published here in French on the American question, I had not read another one, entitled "*Homme ou Singe*"—"Man or Monkey." I have since read this production and must confess that of all these defences of the Slave Confederacy, this one, to say the least of it, is the most *bizarre*. The author signs his name M. POUSSIELGUE, Ex-Attaché of the French Legation at Washington. He sets out with the text that *the white man is to the negro what the negro is to the ourang-outang*. To explain himself more clearly, he gives the following *résumé* of his opinions:

> "The negro belongs to the human race, but to an inferior degree. It is as far from the white to the negro as from the negro to the ourang-outang. From the ourang-outang we may descend by an uninterrupted chain of animated beings to the lowest creation, even to the moss of the trees. Why, then, should the white man, who has arrogated to himself, in his quality of king of creation, the right of employing for his pleasure and his nourishment all animals and vegetables, not have the right of demanding of the negro, who is his inferior by the will of God, that he should render him domestic services? Such is my absolute conviction on this subject, and I pass now to the study of the scientific and metaphysical reasons which demonstrate the evidence of this thesis."

This writer then treats his subject with great learning, and concludes by demanding that a scientific commission be appointed to go out to the islands on the African coast, where the ourang-outang approaches nearest the human race, and where the negro descends the lowest in the scale, and that they shall be brought into intimate relation, in order to decide once for all this long-disputed question. M. POUSSIELGUE does not hesitate to predict that the female ourang-outang will breed from the Melanesian negro, and that the product will partake of the character of the father, as in the case with the mule tribe. (The writer here forgets to ask the pardon of the horse for the ungraceful comparison.)

When he arrives finally at the political phase of the question, he decides in favor of the Southern Confederacy, because the men of the South alone comprehend the true ethnological position of the negro. But he raises himself up against the brutalities practised on the mulatto race in the South, and declares, like the author of the preceding book, that a stop must be put to it by one means or another. If the negro is made for a servile condition, the moment he has a mixture of white blood in his veins he is absolved from that condition, for he then is no longer a negro.

The book concludes with an appeal in favor of the Southern Confederacy on tariff and commercial grounds, says that these are the real grounds of the contest between the North and the South, that the negro is only the pretext, and finally exclaims: "Let us therefore wish long life and success to the Southern Confederacy."

MALAKOFF.

FROM LONDON.

Payment of Interest on Georgia Bonds—Financial Prospects of the South—Necessity for a Strict Blockade—What England is Likely to Do.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 31, 1861.

"The half-yearly dividend on the State of Georgia 5 per cent. sterling Bonds has been advertised for payment."

Such is the announcement that meets the eye this week in the money articles of the daily journals. From it we who are here think we gather some little information, though of a negative kind. It is, namely, that the Confederates have still some small supply of money here subject to their demands.

That it must be small seems undeniable. Indeed, that this supply exists at all is only due to the foresight of the Southern banks, who, when they saw the storm that was coming, transferred at once to this side of the water all their available assets and ready money. It is hardly likely that the sum thus secured has been much increased of late by remittances from these banks, nor has there been anything borrowed on this side to add to it, unless on private security, and not to any large amount. On the other hand it has been subject to demands of no small extent, of which such as that which stands as my text, must be by no means the heaviest, although the most legitimate, and perhaps the most cunningly applied. They themselves openly boast of vessels which they are fitting out; and whether their boasts are true or not, it is sure that the market is restless and uncertain, owing to their bids for and purchase of arms. At the rate of expenditure, however, into which their stroke of luck at Bull Run seems to have galvanized them, it will be strange indeed if their hoard holds out to pay another quarter's dividend on their State Bonds. The longer this affair lasts, the less they are likely to prosper here in a financial way, and if they pay the debts they have already contracted, I doubt whether they'll find a very wide margin to proceed upon.

I presume that now they are playing all they have upon their last card. The turning-point of their fate is approaching with a rapidity that has no doubt had its effect in creating their activity here, and it will be of little consequence to them whether they have money here or not, if the first day of January finds them still struggling under our blockade. Mr. RUSSELL, in one of his letters, told us what the three trump cards were on which they relied. The two first of these they have played without success, and the time is now upon us when they must play the last; and if successfully, our game is lost. In other words, the British people, and, as I feel confident, the British Government, are still hesitating, and making up their minds as to the course they are to pursue towards us. This course will be influenced by two circumstances: one is the greater or less supply of cotton; the other is the greater or less stringency of our blockade. The Southern agents here feel this, no doubt, as strongly as we loyalists do, and for us I can say with knowledge that we look forward to the months of November and December with an anxiety that it would be hard to over-estimate.

You at home have your ears deafened and your eyes dazzled by the noise and parade of the armies, and you expect them to solve this question. We here see the struggle in a different light. It is of small consequence to our minds whether our armies advance or not, so long as they only maintain their ground. But it is of a vast consequence to us whether the blockade is so rigidly enforced as to exclude a possibility of England's declaring it ineffective. She will do it if we give her the chance. Of that we should be foolhardy to doubt; and if she does it we shall have sooner or later to give in.

If we can reach the new year in safety, we shall have won the game. With the destruction of her great cotton monopoly, the Gordian knot is cut, and we may trust to our Armies and the slaves to do the rest. But we, in England, feel that it all rests there on that one point of the blockade. It must be effective, whatever our Armies are, or we may as well give up the fight. England is not to be trusted. She will get her cotton if we give her the shadow of an excuse.

With minds bent with so much anxiety on one single point, it is not surprising that both parties watch with drawn breath for every sound that shows us what we are to expect here. Up to this time, we loyalists have been not a little disturbed by the fact, that although the cotton supply was declared to be only sufficient to last till December or thereabouts, and then must inevitably be exhausted, still the price of cotton did not rise to the famine rates that men might be expected to give when ruin and hunger stared them in the face. What was the cause of this? The only satisfactory answer was that the manufacturers felt a confidence that if worst came to worst, the Government would interpose to break down our blockade and save them from destruction. No doubt this is the true reason, and their confidence in this belief has also, without doubt, its ground. It is, therefore, with so much the more relief and satisfaction that we have seen this last week, indications that the *Times* has at length decided what ground it means to occupy, and from the exclusive care it takes to reckon up the other resources which England can control, and from the final decision at which it seems to have arrived, that these resources will be adequate to carry England through, we are at liberty to infer, and the world certanly will infer, that the *Times* has concluded not to urge an interference with our blockade, finding that there is little prospect of its vigor being relaxed. If this inference is correct it will be a disaster to the Confederates greater than any they have yet suffered; it is their *coup de grace*.

The whole thing is, however, still a matter of chance. What England means to do, England herself as yet does not know. It may be that events will take such a course as to make her interference with our blockade imminent. If so, we shall have no doubt sufficient warning of it, and then we have still our last and highest card, which will make the people of this country cry "Hands off," to any Ministry that offers to interfere; we must proclaim emancipation and place the struggle in its true light before the world. At that cry all the nations of Europe will form a ring round us till the struggle is decided. Even cotton and the dread of famine will be powerless against the popular force of that word, and the people of England who refuse now to see in our contest anything more than a dispute about a tariff, will then at last end their foolish comments and wait in patience the end of the battle.

This is, I firmly believe, the position of affairs now in England. Of recognition of the Southerners there seems to be no immediate danger. If the blockade is kept tight there will be none, for that is the rat-hole through which their recognition must creep if it comes at all. Let them be sealed up hermetically at any expense or risk, and if that can be kept up successfully for four months our victory is won.

In the emptiness of August in London, little happens that is worth sending across the Atlantic. I am told, however, one item of news which, if not already public, will interest the world somewhat. It has been understood for some time past that a negotiation had been entered upon here and at Paris to make the United States a party to the Convention of Paris with regard to privateering, neutral goods, &c., &c. I am now informed that this negotiation has been broken off. The causes of this hitch have not come to my ears, but I take it they are not hard to guess. There was no warm desire on either side to take the step. The English Government stutters and stammers and trips itself up in the awkwardest manner in its effort to keep the hems of its garments out of the mire in which we are stuck, and in consequence look with the most laughable shyness at the trap which they suspected under this amicable proposal. On the other hand, there has already been among the Americans here and elsewhere warm opposition to this measure at the present time, or indeed at any time, without the addition of Mr. MARCY's amendment. It needed, therefore, only a slight obstacle interposed on either side to put an end to the whole affair, and the British Government appears to have taken the responsibility of throwing that obstacle, whatever it may been, in the way. Certainly no one in America will be sorry for this result, placing, as it does, the British Government in a very equivocal and somewhat ridiculous light.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 13, 1861.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67	90	1,000	Hud. R. S. F. Bs.	96
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	80½	7,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st m.	39
1,000	U. S. 5s, '65	87	1,000	do	39½
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	90¾	20	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	85
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	90½	25	Penn. Coal Co.	76
500	Trea. 12 ℘c. Notes	100¼	100	Pac. Mail S. Co. ..s60	82½
2,000	do	100¾	25	do ..s30	82¼
16,000	Trea. 6 ℘c. 2 Year	98⅝	15	do	83⅛
13,650	do	98¾	160	do	83
1,000	Tenn. 6s '68	41	50	Chi., Bur. & Q'y R.	62¾
57,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	43⅜	50	do	62½
1,000	Virginia State 6s	54½	490	N. Y. Central R.	73¾
1,000	do	54	50	do ..s15	73⅛
1,000	do	53¾	10	do	73⅜
1,000	do	53½	300	Erie Railway	25¼
7,000	do ..s5	53½	50	Hudson River R.	33⅞
2,000	Missouri State 6s.	43¼	100	Harlem Railroad	10⅝
5,000	do ..s30	43¾	100	Harlem R. Prefer'd.	25⅜
5,000	do ..b30	44	50	Mich Central R.	42¼
10,000	do ..b15	44	20	do	42⅛
30,000	do ..b10	44	100	do	42⅛
22,000	do	44	150	do	42
70,000	do	43⅞	100	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	30¼
20,000	do ..b30	44⅛	50	Panama R.	111
2,000	Ohio State 6s '70.	90¼	150	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip. s30	67
4,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '76.	84¼	150	Gal. & Chi. R.	69⅜
5,000	N. C. State 6s	62¼	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	30⅛
1,000	Mich. S. 8 week Bs.	81	100	do ..b10	30⅛
1,000	Br. C. Water L.	99	50	do	30⅛
1,000	N. Y. C. Bs. '71 Convertible Bonds	100½	500	do ..b30	30⅜
1,000	do	100	100	do ..s30	30⅛
1,000	E. R. 1st M. Bs.	104½	50	Chic. & Rk. I. R.	43⅞
4,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs.	71	650	do	44
			100	do ..s15	44

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	80½	5,000	E. R. 4th M. Bds.	71
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	90⅜	18	Imp. & Traders' Bk.	78
1,600	Trea. 6 ℘ c. 2 Year	98½	50	Del. & H. Canal Co.	84
1,500	do	98⅜	25	Erie Railway	25¾
10,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	61	5	Pacific M. S. Co.	83
9,000	Ten. State 6s, '90.	43⅞	200	do	82⅛
1,000	Georgia St. 6s.	63¾	100	N. Y. Cen. Railroad	73
2,000	do	64	50	do ..b10	73
5,000	Missouri St. 6s b30	44	30	Hudson Riv. R.	33⅜
10,000	do	43⅞	59	M. S. & N. I. R.	13⅜
7,000	do	43¾	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	30⅛
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	100½	150	Chic. & R. Isl'd R.	43⅜

Friday, Sept. 13—P. M.

The popular subscription to the National Loan on 7.30 ℘ cent. Three-year Treasury Bonds, to-day, was again extremely active, and a million of dollars was added to the New-York list. This is the second million day in the present week, and considering that the Bonds are not yet ready for delivery even to the earliest subscribers, the daily amounts being taken up by the public must be exceedingly gratifying to the Government at Washington, besides affording another signal test of the purpose of the People to support the War for the integrity of the Union, to the last dollar, if need be, of their abundant resources. The following is a statement of the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Total receipts	$1,302,073 50
Total payments	2,331,072 99
Total balance	14,870,211 18

Included in the receipts were $995,000 for Treasury Notes.

The Government and State securities are again firm to-day, and the demand and tendency of prices are upward. Very heavy purchases of Missouris were made at the early Board, at 43¾@44 ℘ cent., and of Tennessees at 43½ ℘ cent. United States Coupon 6 ℘ cents. of 1881 again brought 90½ ℘ cent., while the 5 ℘ cents. of 1874 advanced to 80½ ℘ cent. The Treasury Notes of 1863 were ⅛ ℘ cent. easier at the Board, but the sales on the Street were mostly at yesterday's prices. On the Railway Share list a dull feeling obtained, marked by an increased disposition on the part of the speculators for the fall to put out *short* contracts at 3@10@30 days, though the actual transactions, especially in New-York Central, are scarcely up to the daily average business of the week. The Western shares are, in some instances, ¼@½ ℘ cent. lower than yesterday, the principal exception being Galena and Chicago, which closed as high as yesterday, 69½@¾ ℘ cent. Late in the afternoon, the market resumed some degree of steadiness again, although the prevalent feeling on the Street, soon after the adjournment of the Second Board, was to make lower figures. Missouris were a fraction lower on the rumored change of Generals in the Western Department. The following were about the latest prices:

Central	73	Illinois Central	66⅝
Erie	25⅜	Missouris	43⅞
Toledo	30	United States 6s, '81	90⅛
Rock Island	43⅜	Treasury Notes '63	98⅝

The Bank Shares were nearly all higher than yesterday, and in demand. New-York rose 3 ℘ cent.; Manhattan, 1¼; Corn Exchange, 2½; Shoe & Leather, 1, and National, 2½ ℘ cent.:

New-York	83	Broadway	112
Manhattan	115¾	American Exchange	79¼
Merchants	85⅜	Pacific	98
Mechanics	90	Bank of the Republic	92
America	95	Bank of North America	79½
Phœnix	85½	Metropolitan	85½
Tradesmen's	92	Market	90
Fulton	110	Shoe & Leather	80
Butchers & Drovers	100	Corn Exchange	78½
National	85	Continental	65
Seventh Ward	112	St. Nicholas	65
State of New-York	76	Importers & Traders	77
Commerce	78	Park	88

Among the Railway Mortgages, Erie firsts rose 4 ℘ cent., and Michigan Southern firsts 2 ℘ cent. The others steady as compared with yesterday:

N. Y. Central sixes	91½	Mich. So. 7 ℘c. firsts	89
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64	101	Mich. So. 7 ℘ seconds	69
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '76	100	Mich. So. 7 ℘c. As'ed Bs.	53
N. Y. C. 7s, convert. '76	100	N. Indiana firsts	81½
Erie firsts, '68	104½	M. So. & N. Ind S. F. 7 ℘c.	75
Erie seconds, '59	99	Pac. R. 7s, guar'd by Mo.	36
Erie seconds ex. '64	99	Ill. Cen. 7 ℘c., '75	93½
Erie thirds, '83	84	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℘c.	55
Erie fourths, '80	71	T. H. & A. seconds, 8s.	18
Hudson firsts '69	103½	L. C. & Mil. L. G B's	10
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	96	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	83
Hudson thirds, '75	79½	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d series	39
Hudson convert., '67	70	Gal. & Chi. firsts	97½
Harlem firsts, '69–73	94½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	95
Harlem seconds, '64	90½	Chi. & R. I'd firsts	93½
Clev., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c.	91½	L. E. & Wabash firsts	85
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c., '69–72	88	L. E. & Wabash sec's	28
Mich. Cen. N. F. 8 ℘ c. '82	97½	Clev. & T. firsts. S. F.	73

The Foreign Exchanges have taken another advance to-day, which is more particularly marked on London. The Bankers' quotation is 108¼@108½ ℘ cent., while Merchant bills are up to 107¾@108 ℘ cent. On Paris the rate closes about f.5-31¼@f.5.30. for Bankers' bills. The *Africa* brought $125,000 in Gold, and the *City of Manchester*, now due, has $475,000. The latter remittance, we learn, comes on French account for the purchase of Grain. French buyers were also active in the London market for Wheat, when the *Africa* sailed. The deficiency in the French crop is not disguised. The London Press also concedes a short crop in Scotland, and a deficiency in Potatoes, if not in Grain, in Ireland, while the English harvest will scarcely come up to a moderate average. These accounts have imparted additional firmness to our own Produce Exchange, and both demand and prices show decided improvement on to-day's business. This timely support to the heavy amount of Agricultural Produce now moving from the West, and the yet larger amount to result from the new crop, is exceedingly encouraging for the financial condition of the country in the present season of War, and also to the Railway and Canal traffic for the Fall months. The market for Money is about the same as yesterday. Fair employment is afforded by the demand from Brokers at 6 ℘ cent., at call, and there is moderate business doing in discounts outside of Bank at 6@7 ℘ cent. on first-class short-date Merchant paper, and 7@7½ ℘ cent. on six months acceptances of the same class.

The following extract from a letter by the *Africa* confirms the foregoing view of the French Wheat crop:

> "The Wheat market is well maintained, owing to the continuance of purchases on French account. During the past fortnight, some fine and warm days have done much to improve such of the Grain as was till outstanding in the Northern departments of that country, but it is evident that the results in the South were worse than had been generally supposed, and that they have caused some anxiety to the Government. Under these circumstances, your Western farmers will still be entitled to look for remunerative prices."

The London *Times* remarks as follows on the reduction of the Bank of England rate of interest to 4 ℘ cent.

> "This rate is the lowest touched since last year, when it prevailed for the five months from May to November, during which period the average of bullion was £15,800,000, or about one-fifth more than the stock at present held. We were then, however, about to experience the results of one of the worst harvests ever known, while, on the contrary, we have now the certainty of at least an average supply of food of all kinds. The present prospects of the country and the money market are, therefore, in every respect superior to any that existed at that time. The stock of bullion shown in the return of this evening is the largest, thus far, attained during 1861, and the increase in the reserve is such as to demonstrate that, having proper regard to the interest of their customers, it would have been out of the question for the Directors to have delayed the reduction now ordered.
>
> The fact of the large sum of £88,000 in gold having been sent yesterday from Liverpool by the New-York steamer, together with the absence of any reduction in the discount rate of the Bank of France in the face of the reduction on this side a fortnight back, might have seemed to render it desirable to postpone a further movement, but it is said that the shipment in question was on French account for Wheat, and the certainty of further similar remittances being required from that country affords at the same time a sufficient reason for the hesitation in reducing their discount to our point. Looking at these circumstances in conjunction with the announcement to-day of specie arrivals to the amount of £536,000 from the West Indies and Brazil, and the expectation of additional receipts from the Continent and Australia, it seems fair to presume that the rapid return of ease which has now taken place is not likely to be followed by any very early reaction. For the sound interests of trade it will be most satisfactory if the market should remain in its present condition for many months."

An incident of some significance, so far as our National Loan is understood by practical and intelligent Bankers abroad, is related by an American gentleman who has just returned from London. While at his Banker's, the Messrs. BARING, he asked Mr. JOSHUA BATES, of that old and eminent house, whether England would *take* any part of our new 7.30 ℘ cent. Loan at par. His prompt reply was, that the English people would *get* no part of the Loan *at par*, for the sufficient reason, based on the last advices from this side, that the loyal States would absorb the whole Loan, and this result being accomplished, as it soon will be, the English people would be glad to buy part of it at *a premium*. Of course, the American gentleman, whose politics are loyal, was abundantly satisfied with this answer. But not so an American companion whom he had invited to accompany him to his Banker's, a Southerner, intimate at the rooms of Mr. YANCEY and the other Confederate Commissioners at the Westminster Hotel. *He* was astonished at Mr. BATES, and the next time the friends met, which chanced to be at YANCEY's quarters, there was considerably less talk about the inability of the North to command the means to suppress the Confederate rebellion. Indeed, it is related that the spirits of the Southern party were seriously depressed by the discovery made at the counting-room of one of the first Banking houses in Europe.

An afternoon paper, referring to the fact that while the Western Railway lines out of Cincinnati are mutually advancing their rates of freight, on account of the large amounts offering, the Eastern lines are reported to be in competition for breaking rates down, very pointedly remarks:

> "There is, however, good reason to believe that this quarrel is a sort of stock-jobbing operation, and was fermented with the purpose mainly of knocking down the prices of the shares of the New-York roads. It is suspected that a leading Director of one of these Companies is largely "short" of the shares, and hopes by this means to buy them back at a profit. The stockholders should look after the matter."

We have paid less attention to this rumored dispute than some of our cotemporaries, from the conviction that, if not engendered for stock-jobbing purposes, it is mainly kept alive to this end, and that nothing would be more apt to please the jobbers themselves, *who control the dispute*, and nothing more likely to continue the conflict, such as it may be, than to have the Press daily refer to and deprecate the consequences. No one seriously believes that the regular dividends on the Central line are to be arrested, or that the Erie is to be kept forever in the hands of the Receiver, because of any conspiracy of this nature, by parties "within the ring," to knock down the Wall-street value of their shares for a temporary, merely selfish, and perhaps we might add, an unprincipled speculation. Hence the comparatively unimportant effect upon the Shares of either line for the fortnight past, in which the reported quarrel has been fomented.

The Treasury Note Committee of the Boston Banks have issued a card, explaining how Treasury Notes can be secured, and discussing the means of thoroughly distributing the loan among the people. On the latter topic, the Committee pertinently observe:

> "In order for the vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, it is admitted on all hands that the Government must be promptly and amply supplied with men and money. Nothing is more encouraging to those who have engaged in raising and equipping regiments, than to see that the funds are furnished and placed at the disposal of Government. And who are concerned in the results of this war? Better ask, who are not? What man, or woman, or child, has not a direct interest at stake? What property—real or personal—is of value, except as it is protected and fostered by Government? And is not every interest, as well as every individual, dependent for security and prosperity, if not for actual existence, upon the maintaining, defending, and upholding, this Government and these institutions, under which we have so long prospered? When this loan was proposed to the public, the men of wealth in our large communities seemed to be ready to respond at once to the call, and expressed themselves ready to do their part in furnishing the money required by the Government. But the exigency was pressing, and the Secretary of the Treasury felt the necessity of making immediate provision for the urgent wants of his Department, and therefore made an arrangement with the Banks, absolute so far as *fifty millions* are concerned—but conditional, so far as the further sum of *one hundred millions* are concerned. The Banks are meeting their engagements, and furnishing the fifty millions with no practical inconvenience to themselves or the mercantile community—and if no more money was requisite, no difficulty would be experienced; on the contrary, the Banks would be glad to hold a large portion of the loan at the present time, when commercial paper is very scarce and the legitimate wants of the business community very limited. *But who is to furnish the next fifty millions?* Are the Banks expected to do so? If they are, *the men of means, large and small, must take and pay for the first fifty millions, during the present month or early in October*, otherwise it cannot be accomplished. *There is no lack of means. The money is on deposit, and can be drawn at pleasure*, or if invested, the investment can be changed, or money can be borrowed upon these notes readily at ninety cents on the dollar; and should we not be willing to use our credit that we may save our Government, our country and our property? The undersigned therefore appeal with confidence to the community to come forward at once, and by assuming the fifty millions which the Banks have taken, (only ten millions for this vicinity,) enable the Banks at once to engage to furnish the next fifty millions to the Government."

Specie List.

The following is the Specie-List per steamship *Africa*:

The officer in charge of Treasury-chest at the Bahamas	£5000 00 0	F. S. Schlessinger & Son	£200 00 0
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	5,000 00 0	J. Wharton	200 00 0
W. Ropes & Co.	5,000 00 0	Saml. G. Reed & Co.	420 17 8
De Rham & Co.	1,000 00 0	Snow & Burgess	4,752 11 6
Order	3,000 00 0	Robert Stuart Carter, Jr.	800 00 0
Total			£25,373 9 2

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 13.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State 5s, 76; Reading Railroad, 18 1-16; Morris Canal, 35¾; Long Island Railroad, 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 13, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 35 bbls. Ashes, 5,285 bbls. Flour, 55 bags Corn Meal, 211,294 bushels Wheat, 185,178 bushels Corn, 463 bushels Rye, 7,271 bushels Oats, 2,145 pkgs. Provisions, and 251 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in limited request at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet, since our last, at unchanged prices.

CANDLES—Have been sparingly purchased, at old figures. Patent Sperm, at 40c.; plain do., at 30c.; and Adamantine, at 16c.@17c. ℘ ℔.

COFFEE—The demand for Rio continues brisk, and prices are tending upwards; sales, to-day, 8,100 bags, at 13¾c.@15c. ℘ ℔. Other kinds have been in limited request, yet very stiffly held.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in good demand, at 19¾c.@20c. ℘ ℔. Nothing new in other kinds.

COTTON—Has been very quiet at unchanged prices. Sales, 500 bales at 21½c. for Middling Uplands, ℘ ℔.

DRY GOODS—Public sales, to-day, were successful to the extent that the goods offered were really desirable, as for these generally fair prices were realized—the result of a remarkably spirited competition among buyers. The regular trade is obviously increasing in volume, and such houses as are ready for business, make comparatively few complaints of the backwardness of their customers. Purchasers are being reconciled to the cash or short-credit system, which sellers are endeavoring to act upon, in the execution of orders.

DYEWOODS.—Sales 150 tons Jamaica Logwood, mainly at $15 75 ℘ ton. No important movements in other kinds.

FISH—Dry Cod are quiet, but quoted steady; while desirable lots of Mackerel are in request at uniform rates; and Smoked Herring are active at 25c.@27c. for scaled, and 13c.@16c. for No. 1 ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been more active to-day for State and Western Flour, and prices of shipping brands have advanced 10c. ℘ bbl. The receipts have been very light. Export buyers have purchased freely, especially on French account. Sales 25,000 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $4 50@$4 60, poor to choice extra State at $4 80@$5 05, mainly at $4 85@$4 90, afloat and delivered; rejected do. do., at $4 25@$4 50; Superfine Western at $4 45@$4 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 75@$5 70; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 80@$5 80; inferior extra Ohio at $5@$5 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $5 15@$5 25 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 50	@$4 60
Extra State	4 80	@ 5 05
Superfine Western	4 45	@ 4 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 75	@ 5 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 80	@ 5 80
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 00	@ 5 05
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30	@ 6 15
Fancy Genesee	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra Genesee	5 25	@ 6 20
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 00	@ 6 50

Southern Flour is in more request at firmer rates. Sales 2,450 bbls., at $5 05@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$8 50 for fancy to very extra choice brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales 1,150 bbls. including extra, at $4 80@$6 50, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, at $2 25@$3 50 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey, $2 85 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 05@$3 10 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl., and the latter in puncheons, at $15@$15 25 each.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in limited request, but very stiffly held.

FRUIT—The demand has been good for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins, at $2 25@$2 35, and Bunch at $1 65@$1 75 ℘ box; also, Currants, at 6¾c. ℘ ℔.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very brisk demand, chiefly for export, at decidedly better prices. French buyers have purchased quite freely. The sales to-day were 367,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada, at $1 27c.@$1 33;—the latter an extreme rate for a superior lot; White Western, at $1 22@$1 28; Amber Western, at $1 19@$1 20; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 14@$1 19; damaged do., at $1 12; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, at $1 12@$1 13; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at 97c.@$1 12; Racine Spring, at $1 08@$1 10; Chicago Spring, at $1@$1 08; Red State, at $1 16@$1 18; White Kentucky, at $1 20@$1 29, and Red and Amber do., at $1 16@$1 20 ℘ bushel. Corn continues active and buoyant. Sales 220,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 46½c.@50½c. for very poor to choice mixed Western, 52c. for Western Yellow, and 50c. for unsound do., do., ℘ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canadian, at 27c.@30c.; Western, 32½c.@33½c., and State at 33c.@34c. ℘ bushel. Rye is in more request at 68c.@70c. ℘ bushel. Sales 5,100 bushels, part to arrive. 3,400 bushels Barley Malt were sold at 78c. ℘ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, for week ending Sept. 10, 1861.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	44,727	40,236
Wheat, bushels	594,413	633,058
Corn, bushels	990,647	1,462,528
Oats, bushels	52,667	73,200
Rye, bushels	3,736	8,435
Barley, bushels	1,492	

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 10:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	880,358	312,336	330,287
Wheat, bush	9,298,208	6,816,036	3,456,510
Corn, bush	18,890,127	13,391,623	2,887,758
Oats, bush	1,658,378	954,688	706,251
Rye, bush	286,815	152,662	90,998
Barley, bush	346,707	236,370	141,338

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago.

	Sept. 9.	Sept. 2.	Aug. 26.	Aug. 19.
Flour, bushels	7,585	8,124	9,876	8,492
Wheat, bushels	524,764	576,089	457,340	341,400
Corn, bushels	3,409,825	2,906,056	2,565,442	1,923,210
Oats, bushels	303,170	323,703	354,245	301,340

HAY—North River continues in fair request for Government and local use, at 40c.@70c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in demand at steady rates. We quote new at 22c.@27c.; last year's crop at 15c.@22c. ℘ ℔.

IRON—Has been very quiet, at firmer quotations.

LATHS—Eastern are in demand, at $1 10@$1 12½, holders being generally unwilling to sell at less than the latter rate, ℘ thousand.

LEAD—No important movements have been reported; prices unchanged.

LIME—Rockland continues in demand, at 60c. for Common and 80c. for Lump, ℘ bbl.

LUMBER—Trade has been somewhat brisker since our last, but the wants of buyers have not been very large, and holders have offered to sell freely, especially from yard, at unchanged prices. At Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, receipts have been light, "but sufficient for the present demand. High Lake and Canal Freights will have a tendency to still further diminish the receipts, and if the demand for Winter stock shall, for the Fall months, bear any fair proportion to the usual amount, the supply of many kinds will soon be exhausted. Sales for the week have been fair, and prices, though not advancing, are firmer than heretofore, with fewer transactions on private terms. Several heavy orders for foreign shipment and home consumption have been received during the week, but there has not been so large an attendance of smaller buyers as usual at this season of the year. We are unable to give the receipts for the first week in September, but understand they have been about 50 ℘ cent. of those of last year. At Chicago more activity was discernable during the week ending Sept. 10, but the Chicago *Tribune* says: "There is no visible improvement in prices since the date of our last weekly review, although the tendency is rather upward, and quite a firm feeling prevails. Business in the yards is still comparatively light, but the feeling among dealers is more hopeful. A large number of country dealers are expected in the city this week to attend the State Fair, and a good trade is expected. Common qualities are held firmly at $7 50, and quite a number refuse to sell below $8. The supply of Shingles is still light and the market firm. A few days ago, a cargo of Kalamazoo sawed, per schooner *Mount Vernon*, was sold at $2 50. Prime A shaved are held in the yards at $2 75@$3, and sawed at about the same price. Lath is in good demand by the cargo, at $1 12½@$1 25, afloat."

Receipts of Lumber, Shingles, Lath, &c., at Chicago:

	Week ending Sept. 8.	Cor. week 1860.	Cor. week 1859.
Lumber, ft	6,581,000	7,550,000	5,382,250
Shingles, No	3,666,000	912,000	2,612,000
Laths, pcs	830,000	684,000	1,197,000
Timber, ft	[illegible]	60,000	60,500
Posts, No	[illegible]	—	300

Shipments of Lumber, &c., from Chicago:

	Lumber, feet.	Shingles, No.	Lath, pcs.
Total last week	3,545,967	2,320,500	[illegible]
Total previous week	4,049,235	2,496,500	2,241,250
Corresponding week, '60	5,912,823	4,044,550	3,020,000
Corresponding week, '59	2,820,355	2,350,000	730,300

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 50 bbls. New-Orleans at 48c.; 130 hhds. Porto Rico within a range of from 35c.@40c., and 35 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, part at 27c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more freely offered and has been depressed to-day, including Common at $4@$4 25, closing at about $4 ℘ 310 ℔s., with sales of 1,500 bbls. Nothing really new in other articles.

OILS—Fish Oils continue in fair demand at full rates; while other kinds are inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork is improving; sales 850 bbls., in lots, at $14@$24 25 for Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand at 5¾c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Lard is unchanged. Sales 500 tcs. and bbls. poor to choice, at 8c.@9¾c. ℘ ℔. Beef is salable and steady. Sales since our last, 325 bbls., at $12 50@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ℘ bbl. Beef Hams at $14@$15 ℘ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 7½c.@10½c. for Western, and 9c.@14c. for State, ℘ ℔. Cheese is in request at 5c.@7½c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 60 tcs., at $6 25@$7 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Have been quiet at unaltered prices.

SOAP—Sales 120 boxes Castile, in lots, at 11½c.@11¾c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Continue brisk and buoyant. Sales since our last 4,750 hhds., chiefly Cuba, on speculation, at 7½c.@8¾c., with some Porto Rico at 8c.@8¾c., and 1,000 bags Siam at 8¾c. ℘ ℔., the market closing very firmly.

TEAS—Nearly all the lots offered at auction to-day, comprising a large assortment of Greens, were disposed of at very high prices, including Gunpowder at 40½c.@75c.; Imperial at 60c.@71½c.; Hyson at 60c.@70c.; Young Hyson at 41½c.@77c.; Twankay at 37½c.@57c.; and Japan Oolong at 26c.@42c., ℘ ℔. The regular trade demand is improving, and prices favor sellers.

TIN—Holders are asking 27½c.@28c. for Banca, and 26c. for Straits, ℘ ℔., but the inquiry is very moderate.

TOBACCO—Stocks are limited and holders are very firm, hence business is restricted. Sales, since our last, 70 hhds. Kentucky and 56 hhds. Maysville, at 7½c.@10½c.; 54 cases Seed Leaf, at 6½c.; and 105 bales Yara, on private terms, ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 28,000 ℔s., at 8¼c.@8½c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls. at 18½c.@19c., chiefly at 18¾c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been pretty active, to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10½d. ℘ bushel; Corn, 9½d.@9¾d. ℘ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ℘ tierce; Lard and Butter, 35s.@40s.; Cheese, 40s.@45s., and by steamer 70s.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ℘ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ℘ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. ℘ tierce; Cheese, 45s. Bacon and Lard, 35s.@40s.; Tallow, 35s. ℘ ton; Hops, ½d. ℘ ℔. For Bristol—Tobacco, 35s. For Cork—Two vessels, with Corn in bulk, for orders, at 13½d. ℘ bushel. For Havre—Flour, at 80c. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 23c. ℘ bushel. For Antwerp—Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 13d. ℘ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 4
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 5
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 7
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 11
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 14
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	Sept. 14
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 18
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 21
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 25
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 28
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29

FROM AMERICA.

North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Congress	New-York	Havre	Sept. 19
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 21
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Sept. 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 12

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Arago*, will close at the Post-office on Saturday, Sept. 14, at 10½ A. M. A supplementary mail, for pre-paid letters only, will close on the Pier, at 11.50.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 3 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

NO. 100.—I LEAVE IN A FEW DAYS, AND AM anxious to hear from you with regard to the future before I leave. Direct as usual. NO. 1.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED:

MILITARY DICTIONARY,

Comprising technical definitions; information on raising and keeping troops; actual service, including makeshifts and improved material; and law, government, regulation and administration relating to land forces. By Col. H. L. SCOTT, Inspector-General, U. S. A.

One volume octavo, half morocco, 250 illustrations, $5.

Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher, No. 192 Broadway.

Cut this out for reference.

EXQUISITE READING.—BOCCACIO'S DECAMERON, illustrated, $1; Rousseau's Confessions, $2 50; Ovid's Art of Love and Amorous Works, entire, 50 cents; Basia, The Kisses of Secundus and Bonnefons, 50 cents; Dryden's Fables, from Boccacio and Chaucer, 50 cents; all without omissions. Mailed free, on receipt of price.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,

No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York; commencing October 1st in Brooklyn, October 2d in New-York.

In the new building on 5th-av., recently erected for the purpose, will be found every requisite for such an establishment. In addition to the dancing, classes will also be formed for exercises in a new system of Calisthenics, especially valuable to ladies and children of delicate frame. Mr. Dodworth would be glad to make arrangements with Seminaries for lessons in Dancing, Calesthenics or Military Drill.

Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

MESSRS. MASSETT & VILLEPLAIT'S SCHOOL—No. 1 West 26th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway—reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. Massett has charge of a preparatory department. Circulars at Lockwood's.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE SECOND-AV. M. E. CHURCH—CORner of 118th-st., Harlem, will be dedicated to the service of God, on SUNDAY, the 15th inst. Rev. Dr. PERRY, Chaplain of the Continental Guard, will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock; Rev. WILBUR F. WATKINS at 3 in the afternoon, and Rev. WILLIAM P. CORBIT at 7½ in the evening.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REGular Sabbath services in the Chapel of Rutgers' Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS, and in the AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, by Rev. ELDRIGE MIX. This arrangement will continue until further notice is given.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject for the evening—*Man and his Missions.* Lecture on Wednesday Evening. Prayer Meeting on Friday Evening. Seats free; strangers and others are invited.

THE SECOND SERMON OF THE SERIES ON *The Military Heroes of the Bible* will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Subject in the EVENING: *Joshua.*

"AND THERE WILL BE A TIME OF trouble, such as never was since there was a nation."—Dan. 12: 1. This tremendous prediction is about to be fulfilled. Preaching on the prophecies on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Strangers welcome.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach morning and evening.

MOUNT OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH will dedicate their new hall, corner of Broadway and 4th-st., on SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. [illegible], Pastor; at 3½ P. M., by Rev. ALEXANDER [illegible], and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. [illegible]. Seats free.

SHALL WE STAGGER AT GOD'S PROMISE through unbelief? will be the subject of discourse by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services at 3½ o'clock. Sermon in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—"LOOKING FOR Him coming to reign in righteousness,"—11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Preaching, TO-MORROW, on subjects connected with this important event, by Rev. J. T. LANING. All day inquirers for truth are especially invited. Seats free.

STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Preaching by Rev. JAS. MACKILLOP, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Chaplain of the Calcium Light Regiment of Sharpshooters. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS will preach, by invitation of the Army Committee of this Association, in Rev. Dr. Macauley's Church, 5th-av., corner of 21st-st., on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to be present.

BAPTISM—ITS WORTH AND ITS WORTHLESSNESS.—The Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, (WILLIAMSburgh, Rev. B. PETERS,) opens again SABBATH morning and evening, at the usual hours. To-morrow evening Mr. PETERS gives a discourse on *Treason, its Various Forms and Features.* Church corner of 4th and South 3d streets.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH —Corner of Downing-st. Rev. C. CRAVENS preaches TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M., Rev. MOSES BALLOU will consider the question—*If God is good and unchangeable, why pray to Him?*

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, CORNER OF Broadway and Houston-st. This church, which has been closed a few weeks for cleaning and repairs, will be reopened on SUNDAY, the 15th, for divine worship. Service to commence at 10½ o'clock.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, SECOND-av., between 50th and 51st sts., entrance on 50th-st. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. H. C. BRAY, of the Maine Conference. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH—REV. A. H. VINTON RECTOR.—This Church having been closed for repairs will be reopened on SUNDAY next, the 15th inst. Services at 10½ o'clock in the Morning, and at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon.

DR. JOHN THOMAS, HAVING RETURNED from his customary annual tour in the South and West, will resume his discourses on *The Prophets*, in Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, on SUNDAY, at 10.30 A. M.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 12th-st. Seats free. Preaching at 10½, 3, and 7½ o'clock, by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor. The funeral sermon of Mr. Stephen Hyde will be preached at 3 P. M. Baptism after the evening sermon.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL — SEVENTEENTH-st., near 6th-av.—Services on Lord's Day, Sept. 15, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subject, Morning—*The Three Graces.* Evening—*Christian Manhood.*

THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS WILL be re-opened TO-MORROW, the 15th inst. Dr. CHEEVER will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject, in the evening, *The Voice of Christian England to America for the Emancipation of the Slaves.*

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH—41ST-st., near 6th-av.—Prof. MATTISON will preach at 10½ A. M. on SUNDAY; and Rev. S. A. BAKER, Wesleyan minister, at 7½ P. M. Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

REV. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Murray Hill Baptist Church, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN. Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Daily Union Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—THIS CHURCH (D. V.) will be open for Divine service on SUNDAY next, 15th inst.,—A. M., 10½; P. M., 4 o'clock. The Sabbath School will reassemble at 9 A. M.

BEDFORD-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. D. C. VANNORMAN; and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. J. C. CHATTERTON.

REV. J. Q. ADAMS WILL PREACH THE funeral sermon of STEPHEN HYDE, on SUNDAY, 15th, at 3 o'clock, at the Antioch Baptist Church, 7th-av., near 13th-st. Temperance friends are respectfully invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—On SUNDAY EVENING, Rev. E. F. REMMING will preach. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2d-AV., CORNER OF 10th-st. Rev. ALEX. H. VINTON, D.D., Rector, will re-open on SUNDAY, 15th inst. Morning service, 10½ o'clock; afternoon, 4 o'clock.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, HAVING LOST HER PArents, and thrown on her own resources, wishes to give instruction to two children in the early branches of an English education; will take the whole charge of them, if desired. A social, happy home (out of the City,) will be sought after; salary a secondary consideration. Address Miss B. H., Box 109 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, WHO wishes to spend the winter in the City, would like to enter some family in which a few hours' daily instruction would be considered an equivalent for board. Excellent references given as to character and other qualifications. Address immediately, H. N. E., care of Miss Powell, Woman's Library, University Building.

A LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT AS visiting teacher of English, French, music and drawing; would go to any locality for establishing a school, or where a class of pupils would be formed; unexceptionable references as to abilities. Address, for one week, INSTRUCTION, No. 110 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

A LADY OF GREAT EXPERIENCE IN teaching would like to give instructions for a few hours daily in a private family or school in New-York or vicinity. Her course embraces English, French and music thoroughly. Highest references as to capability. Apply to No. 36 Boorman-place, corner 33d-st. and 9th-av.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES A a situation as visiting governess in a family or school, to teach the higher and common English branches, and French. Address TEACHER, No. 39 Hammond-st., New-York.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A FRENCH LADY to teach her own language, English and music thoroughly. Address H. R. D., Port Chester, N. Y., giving address, references and terms, which must be very moderate.

A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT TO RETURN TO the City, wishes to give instruction in the English branches and mathematics, either in a private family or to private pupils. Terms moderate and best of references given. Address S. W., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY A POSITION in a seminary or a French family, to teach the English branches; salary not so much an object as a pleasant home and the advantage of studying French. Address No. 210 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO AND IN FRENCH FOR BOARD.—A Parisian gentleman, an experienced teacher, wishes to give lessons in a family in this City in exchange for board; the best City reference will be given. Address TEACHER, No. 145 8th-st., near Broadway.

A LADY, SUPERIOR TEACHER OF ENGLISH, French, Latin, Mathematics and Natural Sciences, wishes to find pupils as visiting or resident instructress. Refers to scholastic persons of eminence—Miss France, Dr. Taylor. No. 67 West 38th-st.

A FRENCH LADY, SUPERIOR PIANIST, and pupil from the first masters, from Paris, wishes to give private lessons for $10 per quarter. French lessons, reading, writing and conversation, $10 per quarter. Address L. S., Station D, Bible House.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WISHES A SITUAtion in a school or private family, to teach the English branches, with the rudiments of French and music. Address M. N. BORDEN, Broadway Post-office, stating salary and requirements.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher, in a private family, in City or country, of young children; unexceptionable references given. Address Miss E. T. M., Manhasset, Long Island.

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By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

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For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

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BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED IN FIFTH-AVENUE.—A gentleman and his wife, of respectability, without children, want to rent furnished rooms in 5th-av., above 17th-st. preferred, either first, or second floor, with private table, for the Winter, where there are no other boarders. Address A. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, CONVENient to Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, may be obtained, with board, at No. 72 2d-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A QUIET, GENTEEL FAMILY, without boarders or children, offer two desirable rooms, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen friends, at $11 and $12 per week; unexceptionable references required and given. No. 152 West 25th-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL ACcommodate two small families with pleasant and well-furnished rooms; or four gentlemen with or without board, at No. 167 West 25th-st.; convenient to cars and three lines of stages. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN a private family, with rooms furnished or unfurnished, upon moderate terms; brown-stone, first-class house; situation unsurpassed. Apply at No. 410 West 23d-st., opposite London-terrace.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—CHOICE FRONT ROOMS WITH board for two gentlemen and their wives, in a private family. For particulars, apply, with reference, at No. 408 West 23d-st., opposite London-terrace.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, can have pleasant rooms, bath, gas, &c., an excellent table, and dinner at 6½ o'clock; elevated and healthy location, modern brown-stone house, No. 81 Sands-st., six minutes from Fulton Ferry; small select family; moderate terms. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE family, residing convenient to Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry, can accommodate with a pleasant room, board, and the comforts of a home, two gentlemen who would like to room together, or one single. Terms reasonable. References required. Address R. H. P., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with comfortably furnished rooms and partial board, by applying at No. 105 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn. The situation is convenient to cars and ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room, with large pantry, on second floor, may be obtained, with board, in a small private family, at No. 64 West Warren-st. References required.

BACHELORS.—A PARTY OF FRIENDS, OR A family liberally disposed, desiring every luxury of a first-class hotel with the elegance and quiet of private life, can be received in the home of a strictly private family living in West 14th-st. A handsome and newly furnished suite of rooms, large and lofty, viz., dining-room and parlor communicating, three sleeping rooms, bath, &c., on second floor. Meals served at the hour requested. Male attendance in dining-room. For further particulars, apply to GRIFFIN & GULICK, No. 62 East 14th-st.

A LIBERAL PRIVATE TABLE, FOUR or six elegant unfurnished rooms and unlimited attendance can be had permanently or for the Winter, by a family of liberal means, wishing a home with a strictly private family, in a first-class house, above Madison-square. Full particulars by addressing, with real name, HUDSON, Box No. 2,712 Post-office.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER 9TH-ST.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let. Also very desirable single rooms. House furnished with all of the modern improvements. Unexceptionable references required.

46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.—A French family has a handsomely furnished front sitting-room and two bedrooms attached; also, a single room to let, with or without board, to gentlemen only. Terms low. References exchanged. Convenient to cars and stages.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE DESIRE board by the last of October, in a strictly private and respectable family, where no other boarders are taken. They require a parlor and bedroom. References given and required. Address for six days, M. S., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, stating location and terms.

BOARD WANTED FOR THREE GROWN PERSONS.—A furnished room and bedroom with plain, wholesome board, for which $12 per week (war prices) will be paid. Location between 14th and 42d-st. and 4th and 8th avs. Address A. O. B., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

FRENCH BOARD.—VERY FINE ROOMS, WITH or without board, may be had in a private family without children; house first-class, with all the modern improvements; neighborhood unobjectionable; references given and required. No. 166 East 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD.—To let, two nicely furnished rooms, to a gentleman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen; also, one room furnished, to a gentleman,—in the house of a private family. Inquire at No. 91 St. Mark's-place, any time during the day.

TWO FAMILIES AND SIX OR EIGHT single gentlemen can be handsomely accommodated at the Ashland House, 4th-av., near 23d-st., on very reasonable terms. House contains all modern improvements, and is in all respects first class.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FOR GENtlemen, at Prescott's public house, No. 30 East Houston-st., one block from Broadway; these rooms are in nice order, and let at a very moderate price. Further particulars at No. 75 Chambers-st.

GRAMERCY PARK, NO. 80 EAST 21ST-ST., TO LET—A suite of handsomely furnished rooms, on second floor, suitable for a family, with private table if desired; house first-class and beautifully located, between Lexington and 4th avs., opposite centre of Park.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife desire board, with room and bedroom on 2d floor, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders; pay prompt, but terms must be moderate. Address J. B., Box No. 104 *Times* Office, stating terms.

SUITES OF APARTMENTS—CONSISTING of parlor, dining-room, bedrooms and dressing-room, with modern improvements, can be had, with private tables, at No. 140 5th-av., corner of 19th-st. References (unexceptionable) exchanged.

BOARDING IN WEST 14TH-ST.—AN ENtire second floor, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house, and private family, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or small family. Address F. H., Box No. 1,869 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—TO GENtlemen, with or without breakfast, in West 11th-st., near the St. Denis; rooms are large and handsome, and will be rented permanently; references exchanged. Address HOUSEHOLDER, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—No. 4 WILLOW-ST., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. A New-England lady offers a pleasant home to a few gentlemen wishing board. Rooms furnished or unfurnished. Reference required.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A HANDSOMELY furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with board; the house is pleasantly located, having all the modern improvements. Apply 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE—Handsomely furnished apartments, en suite and single, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let to respectable parties.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH ROOMY CLOSets attached, to let, with or without board, to gentlemen. Family private. Apply at No. 75 Amity-st. Terms reasonable.

BOARD WANTED—FOR SINGLE GENTLEmen. Address JANITOR, Box No. 4,668 General Post-office, stating terms.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with or without board; also, small room for one or two gentlemen, at No. 114 Cedar-st. Terms moderate.

PLEASANT ROOMS, ON SECOND FLOOR, may be had, with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD FOR FALL AND WINTER.—TO A respectable family giving up housekeeping and desirous to economize, at the same time to enjoy the comforts of a first-class table and lodging, a comfortable home is offered at very moderate terms, in a quiet, sociable family, residing near a dépôt on the Hudson River Railroad, between Yonkers and Tarrytown. Quite accessible to, and one hour's distance from the City. Excellent schools, cheerful and healthy location. Good stable and servants' accommodation. References given of the highest class. Address WINTER BOARD, Box 105 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD, WITH ALL THE comforts of a home, can be secured for Fall or Winter, with a strictly private family, in a city on the Connecticut River, about five hours' ride from New-York. The house is on an eminence surrounded by evergreens and shrubbery, near to churches, schools, stores and dépôt; Persons economising will find this a good opportunity; references exchanged. Address Box No. 624 Middletown, Conn.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing board for the Fall and Winter months, can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENTLEMEN who would like a quiet home, can be accommodated with board in a private family, at Elizabeth, N. J. Trains to and from New-York 24 times a day, and commutation fare low. Any communication left at the *Times* Office for A. Z., Box No. 105, will be immediately attended to.

BOARD AT YONKERS FOR THE FALL and Winter, at one of the finest locations on the Hudson, near to steamboat landing or dépôt; six boats and ten trains daily; good board and terms very low; gas in the house. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

ORANGE BOARD.—A SUITE OF PARLORS ON the first floor, convenient for an invalid, and two on the second, with board for the Fall and Winter, at moderate prices, within five minutes of the dépôt. Address Box No. 79, Orange.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The next term of this Institution will commence Oct. 2. The course of instruction occupies two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination. Four prizes of the sums of $250, $200, $150 and $100 are awarded to members of the Senior Class. For catalogues, apply to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 19. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st.

AT NO. 96 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET,
The Misses AUBERT'S School for Young Ladies reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,

Now in its forty-second year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 9, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have been members of the school for the past year: Rev. Dr. Hatfield; Rev. Dr. Spencer; Rev. Dr. Dowling; Rev. S. M. Isaacs; Rev. C. K. Imbrie; Hon. W. F. Havemeyer; Gen. Irvin McDowell; Gen. Ewen; Peter S. Hoe, Esq.; Stephen P. Russell, Esq.; James Marsh, Esq.; Charles N. Talbot, Esq.; E. H. Van Winkle, M. D.; Dr. Sanford, of Ravenswood; Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City; and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the Circular. Parents are invited to call.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
NOS. 222 AND 224 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 38TH-ST.,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(FORMERLY OF NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST.,)
WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12.
MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 222 MADISON-AV.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.

The Course of Instruction is thorough, comprehensive, and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to Music. Drawing and Painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished Professors and Teachers.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcome to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent if desired.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCed Officer, in connection with an English and Classical Education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in Music, Painting and French, under experienced professors. Twenty pupils instructed in the Normal Class, tuition free, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. For catalogue address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M. Fall Term opens Sept. 13.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly 50 years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French, German, English and Spanish Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium. Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopens Monday, Sept. 16.

THE DOVER INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH Classical and Military Boarding School, at Dover, Morris County, N. J., accessible twice a day by railroad, will reopen on Monday, 16th inst. Circulars obtained by addressing the Principal, WILLIAM S. HALL, or of Messrs. RICE & ANDREWS, National Teachers' Institute, No. 395 Broadway.

THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE for young ladies, Bloomfield, N. J., will reopen on Sept. 18. Terms for board and tuition in all the English branches, including French, Latin, and Drawing, $40 per quarter. Number of boarding pupils limited to 12. Mme. M. BALQUE, Principal.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM H. LEGGETT'S school will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Seger's, No. 826 Broadway, or of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.—This institution, established in New-York in 1814, by Mme. CHEGARAY, and conducted latterly by herself and niece, Mme. L. B. PREVOST, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE MISSES HOWLAND'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., second door east of Madison-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 18, when a punctual attendance of their pupils is requested.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 36th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3, at No. 469 Hudson-st.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 13 West 24th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 18.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

PROFESSOR WEST'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Brooklyn Heights Seminary will reopen on Monday, the 16th of September. For circulars or personal inquiry, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MME. A. A. LE DUC'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Day School for young ladies, No. 406 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, apply as above.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE—No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils, that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS S. A. SHEPARD WILL REOPEN her School on TUESDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 171 East 13th-st.

MISS WRIGHT, NO. 47 EAST 23D-ST., will reopen her Day School for a limited number of young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. —Term commences MONDAY, Aug. 26.
WARRING & BISBEE, Principals.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals

MISS E. LENDRUM WILL REOPEN HER School on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE.
FOR LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY EDUCATION.
NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.

This institution will be opened on the 1st of October next. It will be under the direction of Dr. C. S. Henry, Prof. George W. Greene and Dr. E. H. Cressy, who, with a body of able professors, will form the Faculty of Instruction. Its object is to give a thoroughly liberal education; such as is given in our best colleges, and, in addition, such a course of instruction in military science and art as will prepare its graduates to become competent officers for our militia and for the service of their country. The discipline will be military, with daily drill, and with camp instruction during a portion of every year. The regular collegiate course will occupy four years; but boys of 12 to 14 years of age will be admitted to a preparatory course of one or two years, according to their capacity and attainments.

TERMS—$300 per annum for board and instruction, payably half-yearly in advance. For further information address Rev. Dr. CRESSY, Secretary of the Faculty.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., September, 1861.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.,

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. The Institute stages will convey pupils, residing at a distance from the school, to and from the Institute.

While the depression of business consequent upon the war continues, 20 per cent. discount will be made in the rates of tuition in the English department and the languages, when paid according to the conditions established by the Trustees.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Secretary of the Board.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its nineteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861. There is no surrender to Jefferson Davis in the Mount Washington Institute. On the contrary, the Principals have beautified their establishment during the vacation, and made extended provision for the education of their pupils.

Now let the good men of New-York sustain each other in all our social framework, and let their favored sons avail themselves of the best advantages to prepare for the mighty spring of progress which will engage the rational industries when the Union is pacified, and when high qualification will meet with high reward.

As a thoroughly organized Private High School, which is one of the oldest and best sustained in the City, having Junior, Middle and Senior Departments, two hundred pupils (from seven years old and upwards) and twelve professors, the completeness of its instruction in preparing students for business or college, the beauty and healthfulness of its location, the accessibility of its central position from every part of New-York and the neighboring cities, and the large, well-ventilated, light, and admirably contrived rooms, filling three stories of a building erected by the proprietors expressly for its accommodation, are generally known. Its numerous classes of every grade in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Commercial Studies, Drawing, and Painting, with all the English branches, offer unusual advantages to those to whom "time is money," and who cannot afford to waste this precious article either in idleness at home or on worthless instruction among promiscuous masters.

Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other colleges, are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Also, beginners at reduced prices, and all charged only from the time of entering.

References of some of the one hundred and fifty well-known present patrons:

REVERENDS. G. W. Brainerd, Nelson Sherwood,
J. D. Gillette, D.D., John Castree, D. L. Starr,
Jas. Porter, D. D., Mathias Clark, Napoleon Stetson,
R. S. Foster, D. D., J. T. Conover, John M. Tilford,
John Miley, D. D., Miles S. Sharlock, P. H. Titus,
Chas. Fletcher, Wm. K. Cornwell, Samuel Tribit,
Chas. E. Lindley, Christoph'r Gwyer, N. C. Trowbridge,
Jas. W. R. Sloane. John N. Genin, George W. Tuttle,
HONORABLES. James Hardley, John Waters,
F. A. Conkling, G. Hessenberg, Helmus M. Wells,
Gideon J. Tucker, John B. Hillyer, Chas. A. Whitney,
J. Cholwell, B. H. Howell, J. C. Withington,
John Livingston, E. O. Jenkins, Samuel Woodward,
Wm. M. Vermilye. George Jones, J. T. Wilson,
PHYSICIANS. Jeremiah Lambert, Thomas Wilson,
George Gourlay, Edw. O. Lamson, F. H. N. Whiting,
S. T. Hubbard, John W. Lewis, John Degraw,
Edwd. Vanderpool. Mortimer Lent, Chas. Ferrere,
LAWYERS. Henry A. Morgan, Jonath. O. Fowler,
Danl. A. Baldwin, M. Nathan, M. C. Gasper.
Edw. E. Dunbar, James H. Noe, Jas. H. Elmore,
B. F. Dunning. C. L. Norton, Claus. Doscher,
WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS. Isaac Odell, Benj. Eckerson,
N. F. Palmer, G. W. Delavergne,
Chris. R. Robert, Henry R. Prall, J. B. Cornell,
F. C. Havemeyer, James Price, Thos. G. Arnold,
N. T. Hubbard, D. Quackenbush, Edwin Allaire,
T. J. Townsend, Josiah Richards, Wm. L. Allen,
Fred. L. Talcott, J. Ryno, M. V. Aubery,
E. Beadleton, Robert Sears, &c., &c.
Charles Bliven.

The following unsolicited communication, (among a multitude of similar ones in possession of the Principals,) we have the author's permission to mention.

No. 123 BROADWAY, March 11, 1861.

G. W. CLARKE, Esq.—*My Dear Sir:* In the pressure of professional engagements, I forgot to excuse the withdrawal of my two sons last November. I desire now to say to you that a change of residence to the country rendered it necessary, and that at an early day they will, I trust, return to your excellent institution to remain until fitted for college. Of the unsurpassed advantages of your school I can bear witness; for the progress of my sons under your care was *all* and *more* than I could have expected. Their residence in the country has led me to believe that *New-York City is the best place for the instruction and training of youth*—as I doubt not that your School is one of the best in the City.

Yours truly, JOHN LIVINGSTON.

P. S.—Parents are invited to visit the Institute (which is now open for inspection,) where catalogues of particulars may be obtained. Mr. CLARKE, the resident Principal, may be conferred with by parents and students at all hours of the day and evening. Circulars may be obtained also at the Broadway book-stores.

CLARKE & FANNING.

M. W. LYONS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Sept. 16. Number of pupils limited to thirty, who will be under the direct supervision and instruction of the Principal. Special attention given to preparation for college, for which full responsibility is assumed. Reference is made to the following gentlemen who have been patrons:

W. W. Phillips, D. D., Horace Holden,
Jared Linsly, M. D., Moses A. Hoppock,
Willard Parker, M. D., Legrand Lockwood,
John Auchincloss, George Opdyke,
Gurdon Burchard, Daniel S. Schanck,
William Black, John C. Tucker.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—The Fall term commences Sept. 25. The best advantages are afforded in every department of a young lady's education. The Institute can be reached in forty-five minutes from the City by the Northern Railroad of New Jersey.

Circulars may be obtained from Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, or by addressing either of the Principals.

J. A. FOWLER, A. M.,
Rev. W. B. DWIGHT, A. M.,
Principals.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. The Misses Bucknall and Prof. Abram Mills, who participate in the management of the Institution, earnestly request a punctual attendance of their pupils. In the Primary Department young children are carefully instructed in a preparatory course of study.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 Fourth-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, opens its nineteenth academic year on the 9th of September. Pupils of all ages are received, and thoroughly prepared for business or college, by the assistance of twelve experienced Professors. Catalogues of regulations, references, terms, &c., may be obtained at the Broadway book-stores, and at the Institute.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Fall Term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. For admission, apply to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., to Prof. EATON, or to either of the Trustees. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. EATON, adjoining the Institute.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOIS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies, No. 258 West 23d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9. A punctual attendance of pupils is requested. A class of oil-painting and Grecian art on Saturdays, taught by Mme. Cauchois. Particular attention given to the primary department.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

FAMILY INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I., enters on its twenty-eighth session Sept. 9. Parents desiring for their daughters a sound and polite education, in a delightful home, under the best influences, will obtain circulars at the Institute, or at the store of Mr. Brown, No. 819 Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, AT NEW-Rochelle, one hour from the City *via* New-Haven Railroad, 21st-st. and 4th-av.; trains pass several times a day. This school commences its 16th Fall term the 2d inst., and is now in successful operation; terms moderate.

R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TO CLASSICAL TEACHERS.—ONE WHO wishes to buy a small private classical school. Any classical teacher having a few good pupils, who wishes to sell his interest, may find a purchaser, for cash, on fair terms, by addressing XENOPHON, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Additional advantages for boarders, at reduced rates. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

INSTRUCTION.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 19 West 19th-st.,
Commencing its eleventh year, will be reopened on MONDAY NEXT, Sept. 16, to old and new pupils.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF THE COLLEGIATE and Commercial Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence Sept. 9.

JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS HAVENS
Respectfully informs her friends and patrons that she will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on MONDAY, Sept. 16,
At No. 250 Madison-av. (Murray Hill.)
Her school circulars may be had on application at her residence, or by mail, and at the leading bookstores.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
A French and English Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. For full information call or write for a circular.
REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 East 25th-st., near Madison-square. The French and Spanish Languages are taught by resident governesses. Applications for circulars, &c., will receive immediate attention.

MME. MARTINET'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 21st-st.,
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MME. A. COUTAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 279 5th-av.,
Corner of 31st-st.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1861.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

MISS HAINES,
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her SCHOOL, No. 10 Grammercy-park, East 20th-st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
No. 15 East 31st-st.,
Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y., under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. Location retired and healthy, occupying several acres of well-shaded grounds. Highest advantages offered. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New York; J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 40 Wall-st., or address the Principal. E. BOLTON.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 26th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and for drawing, and military drill, at the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Circulars at the bookstores.

GLEN COVE SEMINARY—FAMILY BOARDing and day School, Long Island. This institution will reopen for boarding or day pupils on Sept. 16. Terms $25 per quarter of 12 weeks. English Branches and music included. For further particulars address the Principal, Mrs. E. W. SYMS, Glen Cove, L. I. For circulars, inquire at No. 41 Grove-st.

WANTED—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF DRAWING-room furniture, in exchange for board and tuition with a private governess, having class of 4, in the primary or finishing course, or vocal and instrumental music; would take a very young infant and bring it up as my own for a liberal price. Address care of Box No. 2,712 lower Post-office.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE, NO. 147 MADISON-AVENUE—Reopens Sept. 16. Principal, Mme. DON BERNARD, née De Rochefermoy, formerly French teacher of Rutgers Institute. There is a Primary Department.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and French School, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18, No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD, REceive into their family six young ladies, as boarders, whose literary, social, and moral advantages, it is presumed are of a high order. Flushing, Long Island.

EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO the University will take place on TUESDAY next, 17th inst., in the Chancellors' room, at 9 A. M.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, NOS. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 32 West 40th-st.

MRS. A. THIBAULT'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 West 31st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL WILL open TUESDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 49 East 30th-st.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

WANTED TO HIRE—A MELODEON. ADdress, describing the instrument and stating the rent per month, H. R. W., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—LOST, OR MISLAID, A RECEIVER'S LOAN CERTIFICATE, dated 13th December, 1859, for $5,000, bearing 10 per cent. per annum interest, issued in favor of the undersigned, and signed JAMES ROBB and CHARLES CONGDON, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad. Said certificate is indorsed in blank by the undersigned, and the public are cautioned against negotiating or trading for the same, as its payment has been stopped. JAMES ROBB.
CHICAGO, Aug. 30, 1861.

TO PAWNBROKERS, LOAN OFFICES, &c.—Taken without leave, from St. Thomas' Free Chapel, corner of Prince and Thompson sts., between the 8th and 10th inst., a clergyman's GOWN, made of black ribbed silk, and two SCARFS, one of silk, the other not. Any advance on the above articles will be paid, as well as a suitable reward, on sending the same to No 25 Vandam-st.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of a large, white canvas covered trunk, marked on the end "S. K. L., N. Y."; also marked with a card, nailed on the top of the trunk, "Lewis Wood, Patterson Station"; said trunk was delivered at the Harlem Railroad 26th-st. station, Monday afternoon, Sept. 2, 1861. J. B. WASS, No. 63 Broadway.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUStees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat, held at their office No. 12 Old Slip, on Thursday, Sept. 12, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased an all-wise Providence in inscrutable wisdom to remove by death our esteemed friend and associate, Capt. GEORGE COGGESHALL, whose cooperation and counsels in the management of the affairs of the Institution, (of which he was a trustee,) in former years, have been invaluable, and whose truly Christian integrity of character and kindness of heart endeared him to us all. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our late friend and colaborer, we recognize the hand of "Him who doeth all things well;" and we desire to acquiesce in the dispensation which has made his chair vacant at our council Board.

Resolved, That in the death of Capt. COGGESHALL, whose name was widely and everywhere favorably known, both in our own and in other lands, as a veteran navigator, and whose narratives of early adventure recently given to the world, have afforded great satisfaction to numerous friends and admirers—we have sustained an irreparable loss.

Resolved, That we cordially and tenderly sympathize with the afflicted family and relatives of the deceased, and bespeak for them the blessing of Him who alone can bind up the broken in heart, and comfort the stricken and sorrowing.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they also be published in the daily papers. R. J. THORNE, President.

JAMES COPELAND, Secretary.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 14, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his Compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—CINDERELLA—COOL AS A CUCUMBER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS—Corner Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue—Afternoon and Evening.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the NEW-YORK TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Washington inform us that no movement of the National troops took place yesterday. The rebels, however, in the afternoon, moved a large body of men from Fairfax Court-house towards Falls Church, with the purpose, as is supposed, of resisting any occupation by our troops of the ground reconnoitered on Wednesday, when the skirmish took place near Lewinsville. Signal fires were seen in the direction of the rebel camp last night—indicating, probably, that the troops had occupied the positions assigned them. Government has received reliable information that the strength of the rebels at Fairfax Court-house and vicinity is one hundred and ten thousand, the estimate being based upon the number of rations issued. Beauregard is there in person.

A number of important arrests were made in Baltimore yesterday morning—some of them before daylight—including Hon. Henry May, Member of Congress, all the members of the Legislature from Baltimore County, Mayor Brown, F. H. Howard, editor of the *Exchange*, Thos. J. Hall, Jr., editor of the *South*, and others. Among the members of the Legislature are: Ross Winans, Charles H. Pitts, Lawrence Sangston, S. T. Wallis, T. P. Scott, Henry M. Morfit, W. G. Harrison, and Messrs. Dennison, Quinlan, Warfield, Thomas, Bruce and Lynch. It is also reported that Benjamin C. Howard, the "Peace" candidate for Governor, is among the number. These arrests were all made in pursuance of orders from Washington. The Legislature of Maryland is called to meet on Tuesday next, and it was anticipated that a course of legislation hostile to the Government would be immediately inaugurated, with perhaps an effort to declare the State out of the Union, preparatory to the expected advent of the rebel Army on Maryland soil.

Advices from Western Virginia state that the rebel troops under Lee, on the morning of the 12th, commenced an advance upon both positions occupied by the National troops at Elk Water and Cheat Mountain Summit. They succeeded in surrounding the Summit, but were subsequently dispersed by reinforcements sent from Clarksburgh. Their advance on Elk Water was also stopped by shells from Loomis' Battery. During a slight skirmish yesterday morning, near Elk Water, two rebel officers—one of them Col. John A. Washington, late of Mount Vernon—were killed.

Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, has given a still further proof of his sympathy for the rebel cause—if any was needed—by vetoing the resolutions recently passed by the Legislature, requesting him to call out the State troops to repel the rebel invasion, and calling upon the Government of the United States for assistance. The effect, however, has only been to prove how powerless he is for evil, for both Houses immediately passed the resolutions over his veto. On Thursday a bill was reported to punish rebellion in the State. By this bill it is made a felony to aid the rebels by raising troops for them in the State, and invasion by any rebel soldiers is punishable by death. If passed, its provisions will go into effect in ten days, but will not be applicable to those who return to their allegiance within sixty days.

Our dispatches from Missouri this morning report a serious trouble in the rebel Army of Gen. Hardee. A fight has occurred in his camp between the Missourians and the Louisianians, in reference to the conduct of the former at the battle of Wilson's Creek—the Louisianians charging them with deserting during the battle. Several Missourians, who have left Hardee's command recently, report that he was falling back on Pocahontas, and that the State troops are dispersing and returning home. This news indicates a growing demoralization among the rebels, which it will be found difficult to check. The first manumission of slaves, under the recent proclamation of Gen. Fremont, took place yesterday, the slaves made free belonging to Thomas L. Snead, of St. Louis.

An important order in reference to the payment of volunteers has been issued by the Secretary of War to Paymaster-Gen. Larned. Where volunteer regiments have been accepted by the War Department without reference to State authorities, pay is to be allowed from the date of the organization of each company with the minimum number of men, satisfactory evidence in each case being furnished. Volunteers are also to be paid when organized and accepted by the Governors of the several States, without regard to the date of mustering into the service of the National Government, provided payment has not already been made by the respective States, in which case the Government will eventually become responsible.

The arrest of W. H. Winder, in Philadelphia, a day or two ago, proves to have been a very important one. His correspondence was very extensive with prominent leaders in the rebellion, letters being found among his effects from Jeff. Davis, Breckinridge, Burnett and others. The developments following his arrest will be extremely useful to the Government in pointing out other rebel sympathizers. Mr. Winder has taken up his residence for the present at Fort Lafayette, New-York Harbor.

The Coroner's Jury, sitting at Flushing, in the case of the Willett's Point tragedy, rendered their verdict on Thursday evening, exhonerating Lieut. Georgi, by whose order the firing was done. Capt. Cresto was also released from custody, and reported himself to Gen. Yates, who has convened a Court-martial to inquire into the case. The Court will sit at Willett's Point.

The United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, which has been engaged in blockading the port of Fernandina, Fla., 2d inst., *via* Hampton Roads, arrived at Quarantine last evening, having come to this port for wood and water. She will return to her station immediately after obtaining supplies. A list of the vessels captured, and the disposition made of them, are detailed in the ship's report.

The British gun-boat *Steady*, Commander Grant, from Halifax on the 9th inst., arrived here yesterday. The *Steady* mounts five guns, and has a crew of sixty men. She brought a Government mail.

The steamship *Champion* arrived at this port last evening, with the mails, passengers, and treasure from California. The specie list amounts to over a million of dollars. She brings later and important news from New-Granada, which fully confirms previous reports of the triumphal entry of Mosquera into Bogota, and the total rout of the forces of the late Government. Mosquera, who was fully established as Provisional President, was taking active measures to secure his success. He had written a letter to the Governor of Panama, in which that official was given to understand that he must immediately make an election of adhesion or repudiation—the latter alternative to be followed by the march of a body of troops into the State. He had also recalled all Ministers and Consuls sent out by the former Government, and had taken proper measures to supply their places. There is no later news from California by this arrival, nor from Central America or the South Pacific.

In Wall-street yesterday, another million of dollars was added to the popular subscription to the National Loan at the Sub-Treasury Office. The Stock Exchange was firm on National and State Stocks, but dull on the Railways. Exchange on London advanced to 108½@108¾ ℘ cent.

The sales of Breadstuffs yesterday were very heavy, (28,600 bbls. Flour, 467,000 bushels Wheat rnd 220,000 bushels Corn,) and prices were generally higher. Large sales of Rio Coffee and Cuba Sugars were also reported at advancing rates. Provisions were attracting more attention; Pork was dearer. Cotton was quiet, as were also Rice, Tobacco, Hemp, Candles, Beeswax, Codfish, Iron, Lead, Tin, Lumber, Linseed Oil, Tar, Turpentine, Seeds, Spices and Whalebone. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Teas, Mackerel, Herring, Ingot Copper, Raisins, Currants, Laths, Molasses, Fish Oils, Tallow, Wool and Whisky. Common Resin was depressed and declining. The Freight engagements were moderate.

The Cotton Question in England.

The burden of every foreign mail is Cotton. We can all, without concern, read over tables of mortality, which tell us that we have so many years to live, provided they do not fix the precise moment of our demise. Were our span limited to a day, though it embraced a hundred years, the fatal hour, forever present to the imagination, would embitter our whole life. Cotton has come to be the vital air to the great industry of England. In so many months the last whiff will be taken, unless new supplies be obtained from an unforeseen and unexpected quarter. Every bale used is looked upon with a sort of apprehension that it may be the last. The subject, consequently, is the all-pervading one in that country, and the Press of the nation is filled with discussions of means possessed for eking out the scanty supply, and of the probability of such a development of the plant in other countries as will entirely throw off the galling independence on the United States.

But hope does not entirely desert Englishmen in their dilemma. Smuggling is to come to their aid, and give them two-thirds of the present crop of the United States, rendering the power of the blockade one of degree, and so light that it can be borne. The London *Times* points in triumph to the utter inability of Napoleon to enforce his decrees of non-intercourse between England and the Continental ports held by his arms. But he was powerless for the same reason that the Southern States are—the lack of a fleet. He could not keep a sail afloat. The English commanded the sea, and the approaches to the people with whom they sought to trade, and defied his decrees because they could carry on their traffic beyond the reach of his guns. They with ease excluded him from all markets to be sought by sea.

We stand in the same relation to the Southern States that England did to France. Smuggling, consequently, will afford the people of the former very little relief, though the attempt to convince them of it might be a very difficult task. It would have to be preceded by a series of lessons in the elemental branches of geography. The Englishman is a paradox, in being the greatest traveler in the world, and at the same time the most ignorant of other countries. His average intelligence and habits of keen observation have been aptly illustrated in *Punch* in its accounts of travels upon the Continent of "Messrs. Brown, Jones and Robinson." South of Norfolk, and to the Rio Grande, produce can reach the sea-coast only at seven or eight different ports. From Norfolk to the Keys of Florida, almost without interruption, is a continuous sand-beach, outlying narrow bays or lagoons, navigable for the whole distance by light draft vessels. We have only to shut up their shoal outlets to render all egress or ingress impossible. A small fleet a few days ago captured Fort Hatteras, and the regiment of soldiers now holding it command absolutely a coast line of 200 miles, locking up a whole State from the ocean. We have only to repeat this expedition to command the approaches by sea, to every Southern State. Such expeditions are being rapidly organized, and are only waiting our fleet of gunboats, built expressly for such purpose, to capture every Southern port which can send out a smuggler or a privateer, or export a bale of cotton. By the confession of the Southern people themselves, their whole coast is unfortified, and unable to resist any considerable attack. Hatteras will serve as an example for the whole—half built, half manned, and not half supplied with provisions or munitions of war, the South has not the material nor means for the erection of fortifications adequate for defence. Her whole strength is thrown into Virginia, where she proposes to hazard all upon the event of a great battle, leaving her seacoast flank, her weak point, almost entirely unprotected. The South confess fully to this weakness, in the appeals everywhere made by her legislatures, by the Press and by the cotton factors, not to send the staple forward to the seacoast, for the reason that it will eventually fall into the hands of the Yankees. The only place of safety for it, the planters are told, is upon their plantations, far distant from navigable waters. We ask Englishmen how cotton is to be smuggled, when not a pound of it is to be allowed within a hundred miles of a seaport?

Smuggling will not solve the difficulty, because it will soon be rendered impossible. There is but one solution, and it is that which will put an end to smuggling—the capture and occupation, by the Government, of Southern seaports. This will give the world the crop, because it will break down the rebellion. Till such an event happens, no American cotton can be counted upon for English mills. It may not be very palatable for Englishmen to be told that they will feel indebted to their commercial salvation to the strength of the North, which they have so often decried, and as often pronounced thoroughly broken. It is a fancy in England that the people at the South are holding back their cotton for the purpose of weakening the North. This is altogether a mistake. The South are as eager to send it forward as the English manufacturer is to receive it, but they dare not put a bale within sight of our cruisers, or within reach ot a regiment. England consequently is just as much interested in the speedy suppression of the rebellion as is the North; and more so, for she will suffer vastly more than ourselves from its continuance. We are to-day altogether more independent of the South than that country, and any attempt on its part, or of its Press, to fan the flame, is really a stab at its own vitals, not ours.

The War in Western Virginia.

It is impossible not to be impressed with the modest simplicity of the dispatch in which Gen. Rosecrans alludes to the defeat of Floyd. We say alludes, because the account does not state that a battle had occurred; that, with splendid gallantry, the Ohio troops had stormed the rebel batteries, had compelled the rebel forces to save themselves by a hasty retreat, and had secured a position of great strategic value. We merely hear of driving in the enemy's pickets and a single regiment, of a "strong reconnoisance," and of the escape of the rebels while our exhausted soldiers were resting on their arms. We also hear with amusement of rifled cannon fired at the retreating fugitives for "a moral effect." What really occurred, how admirably the attack was conceived and conducted, and how important the success, we are obliged to gather from other witnesses, who do more liberal justice to the real merits of the affair.

It will be remembered that in the later plan of the campaign, as dictated by Gen. Lee, the task of expelling the National forces from the valley of the Kanawha, or, in the event of inability to do this, of contesting the more southerly Alleghany passes, was assigned to the felonious Floyd. His immediate antagonist was supposed to be Gen. Cox, who was at Charleston; while Gen. Rosecrans, occupying a position midway between Charleston and the Cheat Mountain Pass, was supposed to have quite sufficient employment in watching Gen. Lee. It is easy to discover that Floyd was in the act of executing his part of the programme, and had advanced to the right bank of the Gauley River, when he learned that he had miscalculated his enemy, and would have to await reinforcements. With the peculiar instincts which dictate the warfare of the Southerner, he at once hastened to erect the inevitable masked battery, and to make provision for a comfortable retreat in case that alternative should prove more agreeable and safe than fighting. But he had not made proper allowance for the activity of Gen. Rosecrans. He had also fallen into an error, not unlike the memorable one of the imperishable Pillow, in placing himself on the wrong side of the river. The Gauley is a rapid stream, fed from mountain torrents, and fordable at very few points in its entire length. It forms a most important strategic line. If it were desirable to prevent the advance of the National forces into Greenbriar County, no natural defensive line could be found more perfect, or more easily tenable. That its passage was not disputed before the battle is an evidence of the indifferent military skill of Floyd. That it was not disputed after the battle is an evidence that the damage suffered by the rebel force was terribly severe; and that it could not be brought to make a second stand against so formidable an enemy, even with a river between them.

There is now no longer a reason why the National forces occupying the Kanawha Valley should not be brought to operate actively with the main body against Gen. Lee. Educated and encouraged by repeated successes, and numerically strong enough to encounter the ill-provided, ill-disciplined, and demoralized troops of the rebel General—troops which partake meagerly of the ferocious and envenoned temper which governs the insurgent Army in Eastern Virginia—there is little doubt that the loyal forces can at a single blow sweep the Confederates out of the country, and clear the way for an advance toward Richmond, and into Tennessee. We have repeatedly pointed to the capital importance of cutting off communications along the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. If we continue, as is proposed, our naval attacks on the coast, threatening the shore lines of railroad, while we simultaneously seize the Tennessee road, the Army on the Potomac will vanish like a dream. The want of supplies, and the inability to get to their homes in the event of a servile rising, would create a panic among the rebel soldiery which would at once leave Virginia without a regiment of Southern allies. Of the decisive battle which is to produce these results, we hope to hear very shortly, but with more detail than Gen. Rosecrans has indulged in his recent bulletin.

Confiscation of Southern Property.—A New-York correspondent of the Rochester *Union* gives the following item of news, which it says has been kept so close that none of the New-York dailies have yet got hold of it:

> "This is the seizure by attachment of over TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS worth of property belonging to those who are in armed rebellion against the Government. The property consists of money, merchandise, stocks, bonds, vessels, and securities of all sorts found in the possession of banks, insurance companies, railroad corporations, &c., &c. *Contemplated from the date of the President's proclamation*, no hint of the intended swoop was given, but all necessary investigations were made, and *when the fifteen days of grace expired on last Saturday week*, the necessary papers were filed in the United States Court, and notices of attachment at once sent out."

This is all moonshine. Any one who will take the trouble to read the President's proclamation, under which ships owned, in whole or in part, by Southern men, have been seized in our ports, will see that neither that document, nor the law on which it is based, applies to any other kind of property whatever. The law prohibits commercial intercourse with States in rebellion, and confiscates all goods and merchandise which may go into, or come out of, such States in violation of said prohibition, together with the vessel or vehicle in which they may be thus conveyed. Fifteen days after the issuing of a proclamation based on this law, moreover, all ships "belonging in whole or in part to any citizen of a State declared to be in rebellion," shall be forfeited to the United States.

It is not very easy to see the wisdom or common sense of the latter clause of this provision, which punishes loyal citizens of the South just as severely as rebels, and loyal Northerners more severely than either. But certainly it gives no countenance to any such sweeping confiscation of property as the *Union* describes to have taken place. Nothing of the sort has been done, or can be done, either with or without the knowledge of the New-York dailies.

Kentucky Loyal to the Union.

There can be no reasonable doubt of the loyalty of Kentucky, so far as the action of its Legislature can make it so. That body not only refuses to join the Southern rebellion, but has notified the Confederates under Gen. Polk to vacate the soil of the State. It has practically repudiated the fallacy of neutrality, and will, we hope, respond to the national exigencies by passing a law raising the quota of State troops, and providing for the payment of that portion of the national taxation for the support of the war assigned to Kentucky.

Aside from the innate loyalty of the people of that State, the melancholy condition of Missouri, and the still more melancholy fate of Virginia has had a salutary influence on the popular mind. The cold and selfish policy of the leaders of rebellion, of transferring the horrors of war from their own homes, leaving them in tranquility, while the practical burdens, and real sufferings, were to be borne by the Border States, was understood and appreciated by the people of Kentucky. In view of what has been, and is passing in Virginia, as the result of this policy, they have come to estimate at their proper value the blessings of the Union, the necessity for peace at home, and their loyalty has been stimulated by the dangers of their position. At the recent State election the popular vote was overwhelmingly in favor of the National unity. Gov. Magoffin and Senator Breckinridge have signally failed in their attempts to rush the State into the guilt and folly of secession, and every indication now points to their inevitable and utter overthrow in all their future intrigues to secure its defection.

Our correspondent at Louisville complains in very bitter terms of the inactivity of the Legislature, and anticipates an attempt, on the part of many of its members, elected as Unionists, to throw the State into the hands of the enemy. We trust these gloomy forebodings will prove to be unfounded. The will of the people of Kentucky has been expressed with unmistakable emphasis, and so flagrant a disregard of it by the Legislature, as our correspondent apprehends, can scarcely be tolerated.

Meantime Gov. Magoffin has shown, openly and without disguise, his sympathy with secession, by vetoing the resolutions demanding the withdrawal of the Confederate troops. The Legislature passed them, however, over his veto, and we trust it will promptly follow up this action by taking measures to make it effectual.

Peace With Rebels.

The *Daily News* calls loudly for peace, and for a treating with the Southern rebels as the way to procure it. It urges strenuously that it would be neither "dishonorable, unusual, impolitic or inexpedient." Of what is honorable or dishonorable, we fancy the *Daily News* will hardly be accepted as the best judge, however it may be as to matters of policy; and as it simply gives its own opinion on this point, without arguing it, the opinion may safely be left to itself.

That it would not be "unusual," it argues, claiming to cite instances, as follows:

> "Rome treated with her rebellious provinces for peace. The Crusaders, even, in their religious frenzy and mad ambition for the redemption of the Holy Sepulchre, did not forget all the amenities of civilized warfare. France, in the early history of her national progress and power, is but a continuous history of negotiation for peace succeeding every contest of her chivalry. Mother England has made repeated treaties of peace, even with rebels upon her own soil. Magna Charta itself was the result of such a treaty upon the Moors of Runnymede, between the King and his revolting barons. Great Britain treated for peace with our own colonies, at the close of our war of rebellion, and it would have been better for her, as well as for mankind, had she made much earlier advances. Even in the quite recent miniature rebellion in Canada, during the year 1837, the rebels secured from the Queen not only a candid consideration of their grievances, but a distinct recognition of their existence, followed by remedial legislation—and thus Canada was saved from further disturbance."

Most of these instances sound like the speech of the young lawyer, who, when called upon to cite authority for some legal heresy which he has advanced, answers that "the books are full of the cases" which sustain his doctrine. The instances in which "Rome treated with her rebellious provinces for peace" are not cited, so that we cannot see whether there is any similarity between them and our own. The Crusaders may not have forgotten all the "amenities of civilized warfare," though even that is open to question; but they made no peace with the Saracens until the cross floated over the walls of Jerusalem. France made peace with foreign enemies, and her dynasties were repeatedly overthrown by domestic enemies; but our foes are not foreign enemies, nor is our Government overthrown as yet.

The importance of the comparison of Magna Charta, the great charter of liberty for the Anglo-Saxon race, with a treaty of peace with those who would chop down the tree of our own liberty is wonderful. The American Government likened to King John! the Southern rebels to the Barons of England, and the Montgomery Constitution, with Slavery for its corner-stone, to the great charter of British freedom!

Great Britain, it is true, treated with us at the close of the Revolutionary war. The parallel would have been more perfect, if our forefathers had undertaken to overthrow the British Constitution, and to dictate laws to London from Philadelphia. But Great Britain did not think of peace until she had given up the idea of bringing us under her dominion again and acknowledged herself beaten in the struggle. When we acknowledge ourselves beaten and give up the idea of having one nation and one flag upon this Continent from Maine to California, then we, too, shall be ready to think of peace with the Southern rebels. But as yet we are no Disunionists, whatever the *News* may be.

And the rebels in Canada "secured from the Queen a distinct recognition of their existence," did they? We fancy that the Government of the United States is ready to give to the Southern rebels as much of a "recognition of their existence" in proportion. The leaders of that rebellion, who did not flee the country, were convicted of high treason and banished. The grievances of the people, for they had some, were redressed, but only after every vestige of an armed rebellion was trodden out by arms. So, when this rebellion is put down, shall we be prepared to see what grievances the Southern rebels have sustained from what they have themselves called "the most beneficent Government in the world," and if any such can be found, to redress them with magnanimity. But, till then, let us hear no talk of peace. It is no new thing to hear the cry of "Peace! peace!—when there is no peace;" but the *News* would do well to consider, that the people, and the Government too, understand that this talk of peace is merely "soft words for treason."

Gen. Beauregard's Report.

Gen. Beauregard's report of the skirmish of July 18 has at length come to light, though why it was delayed so long or extended to such a length does not clearly appear. Still, the document is prepared with far less of the usual gasconade of the Southern official papers, and certainly contains one of the clearest descriptions of the country at Bull Run we have yet seen. It is a good business document, and embellished—considering the General's propensity—with but a moderate proportion of falsehood.

It appears from his statements that the rebels had in the neighborhood of Blackburn's Ford on that occasion some 20,000 men, while we counted, as he correctly states, about 3,000 infantry and a few companies of regular cavalry. Our batteries, if his account be correct, appear to have been somewhat heavier than the enemy's. We are willing to take the General's word, though nothing in his public proclamations would justify us in so doing—that no rifle-pits or intrenchments or "masked batteries" were used by the rebels. In fact, "masked batteries" are rapidly being classed by our military men, among such events as the "annihilation of the Black Horse Cavalry," or the "complete destruction" of some of our own regiments at Bull Run. Any battery which throws a regiment into confusion, will henceforth, probably, be a "a masked battery." With respect to our advantage of position on that occasion, we believe the rebel General is also right. The hills on our side certainly commanded much of the enemy's position, and the wooded height near the stream must have enabled our riflemen to take their lines on the other side at advantage.

But the truth is the affair on our side was simply a reconnoisance, not worth half the paper which the General has devoted to it. Gen. Tyler was merely instructed to feel the enemy's strength at Blackburn's Ford, which he did, as it seemed to us in a rather careless and foolhardy manner. In his own report he explains it by the excuse that one of his subordinates went beyond his orders and sent down more forces for the reconnoissance than were necessary. On our part, it was an ill-managed, confused reconnoissance, which ended in a skirmish, and, as Beauregard says, an artillery-duel. It was foolish, for we lost 30 or 40 men without any absolute necessity, and the affair, slight as it was, had a bad effect on the *morale* of our troops. It probably had an equally good influence on the spirits of the enemy. But for the remaining descriptions of the General—"wild confusion," "utter rout," and the like, they are entirely drawn from the Frenchman's vivid imagination. On this point we can give ocular testimony. Our regiments, with the exception of the New-York Twelfth, fell back in perfect order. The Massachusetts regiment unfortunately had thrown off their blankets in the advance, and their retreat lay in a different part of the field, so that possibly thus some relics may have fallen into the enemy's hands. The "artillery-duel" ended at about the same time on both sides, and no gun was disabled, or silenced, or left behind on our side.

This report is probably preliminary to the great one on the battle of the 21st. If that shall contain no higher flights of the imagination than this, we shall be quite content.

The Treasury a Good Army Savings Bank.

The great blessing which Savings Banks bestow upon the civilized race consists in the opportunity they afford to invest safely small savings. The Army and Navy Savings Banks in the English service and in that of many other European countries, are of incalculable usefulness. Millions upon millions are saved from dissipation and employed for reproduction. Mr. Poinsett, when Secretary of War, earnestly discussed the introduction of Army Savings Banks, with the writer of this communication, but it was found that our Army was too small and too much dispersed over our extensive territory.

Things have now changed; the daily pay of our Army is large, and many officers, at least, save monthly a nice round sum. What are they to do with their savings which constitute *small* sums, if viewed with reference to investment? All the world over, it is one of the most difficult things to invest comparatively small sums, with safety and for fair interest.

We speak now only of the unmarried Lieutenants and Captains, of whom there are so many in our present Army, who can lay by every month a very pretty sum, which will be a most welcome accumulation for them when the war is over. We have been obliged to decide this matter practically, the earnings of several young officers having been remitted to us for safe keeping. No better investment has offered itself than our present Treasury notes at 7.30 per cent. interest. As small sums as $50 can be invested, and the Treasury of the United States may thus be made, in a great measure, the savings bank of the Army. If capitalists invest millions in these notes, on the principle that if the Government is not safe all else is equally unsafe, it seems that officers of the very Army that supports the Government will not consider the principle less sound; while by these investments the Government receives back the means to support the investers of the capital. Millions can thus be saved from dilapidation, and every business man and economist will see at once the excellent moral as well as economical effect it would have, if the savings of which we have spoken were thus to be reinvested.

We ourselves have made use of this species of investment, and desire to attract the attention of young men in our army to the subject; and would add, in conclusion, that the writer is wholly unconnected with the Government. He has no other interest in the matter than that of a plain citizen, a reflecting economist, who knows the incalculable benefit of saving, for both the individual and society; and that of a sincere well-wisher of our Army and our country, which God protect in these arduous days.

F. L.

Pardon of Dr. Ellis.

Governor Morgan has pardoned Dr. Thomas T. Ellis, who, as our readers may remember, was convicted over a year and a half ago, of constructive larceny, before Judge Barnard, and sentenced to the State Prison for three years and a half. The alleged offence was proved by the testimony of a woman known to be of disreputable character, who testified that while on a visit to Dr. Ellis he asked her to show him a diamond ring which she wore; that she took it off her finger and handed it to him, and that he never returned it. This was the whole case against him. Evidence of her character was offered and ruled out. Proof was adduced to show that the woman had once before made complaint and withdrawn it; that she had given the Doctor a receipt for the ring, and that she had acknowledged giving it to him for the purpose of borrowing money upon it:—but the jury was instructed to disregard all these matters, and to be governed in their verdict by the evidence of the woman alone. They did so, and convicted the Doctor, who was on the spot sentenced for the long term mentioned. He has already been in prison a year and a half. Several lawyers, of high position and eminent ability, united in representing to the Governor that the conviction, under the circumstances, was an outrage upon law and justice, and that the punishment already inflicted was greater than the crime would have deserved, even if it had been proved. Upon these representations, and after a careful examination of the record, Gov. Morgan granted an unconditional release to the Doctor, whose professional and personal standing, previous to this affair, was very good. Various statements are made in regard to the influences which affected the case on its trial, which may possibly be made the subject of inquiry hereafter, and to which, therefore, no further allusion need now be made.

Masonic.

ANNUAL ASSEMBLY OF THE GRAND COUNCIL OF NEW-JERSEY.

The Annual Assembly of the Grand Council of the Royal and Select Masters of the State of New-Jersey was held at Trenton on Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1861.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing Masonic year: Thomas J. Corson, of Trenton, M. P. G. Master; John Sheville, of Bergen, R. P. D. G. Master; Charles M. Zeh, of Newark, G. Ill. Master; J. H. Perkins, of Hoboken, G. P. C. of Work; James H. Hough, of Trenton, G. Recorder; W. E. Clapp, of Trenton, G. Treasurer.

The annual convocation of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of New-Jersey was held at Trenton on Wednesday, Sept. 11.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing Masonic year: Thomas J. Corson, of Trenton, Grand High Priest; W. M. Kinney, of Newark, Deputy Grand High Priest; Daniel A. Holmes, of Trenton Falls, Grand King; Elwood Conner, of Burlington, Grand Treasurer; John Walverton, of Trenton, Grand Secretary; George B. Edwards, of Bergen, Grand Captain of the Host; Charles M. Zeh, of Newark, G. P. Sojr.; John R. Daggers, of Paterson, G. R. A. Captain.

A Convention of High Priests was held at Trenton on Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1861, and a "Grand Council of the Order of High Priesthood for the State of New-Jersey was duly formed.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Thomas J. Corson, of Trenton, President; John Sheville, of Bergen, Vice-President; George B. Edwards, of Bergen, Treasurer; John Woolverton, of Trenton, Recorder.

The Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar of the State of New-Jersey, was held at Trenton, on Thursday, Sept. 12, 1861. The following officess were elected for the ensuing year; Thomas J. Corson, of Trenton, Grand Commander; George B. Edwards, of Bergen, Deputy Grand Commander; Samuel Fort, of Burlington, Grand Generalissimo; J. S. Buckalew, Hightstown, Grand Captain General; John Hilton, of Bergen, Grand Treasurer; C. G. Milner, of Burlington, Grand Recorder.

The New Stamped Envelopes.

Washington, Friday, Sept. 13.

The Postmaster-General has directed, as an additional protection to the postal revenue, the exclusive issue of the stamped envelope containing the new improvement of the dissolving lines. This envelope cannot be manufactured by the ordinary machinery, and is not, therefore, liable to imitation by the insurgents. It is found that but few, if any, of the letters enclosed in this new envelope have occasioned trouble to Postmasters in deciphering illegible superscriptions or postmarks (the proper position of both on the envelope being indicated by the lines, so as to prevent their mutual obliteration,) thus obviating the most frequent cause of miscarriage. These and other considerations have induced the Postmaster-General to assume the expense of this important invention, and to supply the new envelope on the same terms as the old. The Department will not probably issu proposals for a new contract for some time.

The Teutonia and Glasgow Outward Bound.

Cape Race, Thursday, Sept. 12.

The steamships *Teutonia* and *Glasgow*, from New-York, the former for Southampton and Hamburgh, and the latter for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed here respectively at 4 and 7 o'clock this (Thursday) morning. The latest news from the United States, with the private telegrams, through the Agency of George Stokes, Esq., No. 145 Broadway, New-York, were placed on board both vessels by the news yacht.

The State Agricultural Society.

Watertown, Friday, Sept. 13.

The Annual Exhibition of the State Agricultural Society commences on Monday next. The indications are that it will be a success in every particular. A large number of entries have already been made, and it is now thought the spacious buildings will be filled with articles. The display of cattle and horses promises to be equal to any former exhibition.

Movements of Prince Napoleon.

Montreal, Friday, Sept. 13.

Prince Napoleon remained last night to attend the dinner given by Gen. Williams. He witnessed the review of the garrison yesterday. He leaves this afternoon for Quebec.

Obituary.

Ex-Gov. George N. Briggs, of Massachusetts, whose death, in consequence of a gun-shot wound accidentally received, has already been announced, was born in Adams, Berkshire County, April 12, 1796. His father was a blacksmith, and when his son was seven years old he moved to Manchester, in Vermont, and two years afterward to White Creek, Washington County, in this State. At the age of 18 he entered a law office in his native town, after a year's attendance upon an academy, and in 1818 was admitted to the Berkshire Bar, and for years was successful in his profession. Mr. Briggs was elected to Congress in 1831, and served six terms. During the Twenty-seventh Congress he served as Chairman of the Committee on the Post-office. In 1843 he was elected Governor of Massachusetts, which station he filled until the election of Mr. Boutwell in 1851. As Chief Magistrate he was a strong friend of all the moral, religious, educational, industrial and military organizations of the State, and his administrations gave general acceptance.

John W. Fitch, a prominent citizen of New-Haven, and at the time of his death President of the Mechanics' Bank, died a few days since.

The New Letter-sheet Envelope.—The letter-sheet and envelope combined, ordered some time since by the Department, has been issued from the establishment of Mr. Nesbit, of this City, the contractor for the Government Envelopes. It is a neat and convenient contrivance, and will, we have no doubt, at once become quite popular. In business transactions it will overcome a difficulty which has often been experienced in legally connecting the envelope with the inclosure, while to the traveling correspondent they will be found exceedingly handy, as the paper, envelope and stamp are all combined in one. There are two sizes, note and letter, of three cents postage rate each. The small size are sold at 91 cents per package of twenty-five, or $3 64 per hundred. For the letter size, 97 cents per package of twenty-five, or $3 88 per package of one hundred.—*Holbrook's United States Mail.*

New Steamship.—The new steamship *Hansa* belonging to the North German Lloyd, Bremen, was safely launched at Greenock, Scotland, on the 23d ult. She is 2,868 tons built measurement, and will register 3,500 tons, being the largest vessel ever constructed at Greenock. She will be fitted for the accommodation of 250 cabin and 460 steerage passengers, and will be commanded by Capt. H. J. Von Santen, late of the steamship *New-York*.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHAMPION.

$1,100,698 IN TREASURE.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM NEW-GRANADA.

The Triumphant Entry of Mosquera Into Bogota.

The steamship *Champion*, from Aspinwall on the 5th inst., reached this port last evening, with the mails, passengers and treasure from California. Her treasure list foots up $1,100,693, as follows.

FROM ASPINWALL.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$694	J. F. Knopell	$400
[illegible], Little & Co.	880	Ribon & Murray	689
[illegible]	500	John Wilson	287
[illegible]	880		
Total			$3,879

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

[illegible]	$7,790	J. Heller & Bro.	9,400
[illegible]	5,000	J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	44,893
[illegible]	2,500	R. Patrick	40,000
[illegible] Bros.	20,400	Scholle & Bro.	30,400
[illegible]	1,500	R. Meader	10,000
[illegible]	2,000	P. Naylor	10,000
[illegible]	4,000	Jennings & Brewster	8,000
[illegible]	4,142	R. Morrison & Co.	15,000
[illegible]	4,000	J. H. Coghill	3,600
[illegible] & Co.	15,000	Am. Exchange Bank	25,000
[illegible] & Co.	12,763	Metropolitan Bank	111,598
[illegible] Hastings & Co	4,995	C. W. Crosby	4,600
[illegible] & Son	19,947	James Lee & Co.	2,690
[illegible] Coleman & Co.	50,650	Frank Baker	25,000
[illegible], Kittle & Co.	8,000	M. C. Hawley	2,500
[illegible] & Sander	30,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co	30,017
[illegible]	6,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	424,000
[illegible]	5,000	A. R. Rosenbaum & Co	12,300
[illegible] Exchange Bank	30,000	J. M. Patrick & Co.	16,000
[illegible] Seligman & Co.	25,000		
Total			$1,100,693

The news from California has been anticipated through the medium of the Pony Express and the Overland Mail. The news from New-Granada, which is important, will be found in the letter of our correspondent, published below. There is no later intelligence from Central America or the South Pacific.

NEW-GRANADA.

Important from Bogota—The Triumphant Entry of Mosquera—Total Defeat of the Old Government Forces—Letter from Mosquera to the Governor of Panama—Censure of United States Consul Corwin, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Sept. 5, 1861.

The British mail steamship *Tamar*, which left Cartagena on the 2d, arrived at Aspinwall on the evening of the 3d inst. She brings dates from Bogota to 16th August. The news of the triumphant entry of Gen. MOSQUERA into Bogota, the capital, after a sharp contest against the Government troops, of five hours' duration, is fully confirmed. The Government party were completely defeated, the whole force having surrendered at discretion, after losing 104 officers and [illegible] killed, many wounded and 600 prisoners. Among the killed was Gen. MANUEL ARJONA, Lieut.-Col. [illegible], Capts. PEDRO J. CARRILLO, SIMON J. CARDENAS, and others of the officers. Señor JUAN C. URIBE, Secretary of the Government, Cols. L. M. PEREZ and CRISTOVAL CAICEDO, TOMAS PISARRO, Auditor, and Bishop FRANCISCO JOHENES were wounded. On the part of MOSQUERA, the Governor of the State of Cundinamarca and late Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Señor JOSE MARIA PLATA, fell fighting, as also did Cols. [illegible] and GUERRERO, aids of MOSQUERA. Besides these his loss in killed was 14 officers and 73 men. In wounded the revolutionary party lost about 225 men. Gen. MOSQUERA was himself slightly wounded by a cannon ball. He entered Bogota at the head of 4,500 men, "without having had an offensive word directed at his soldiers, and was received with joy and enthusiasm by the whole population." All the military officers of the old Government were thrown into prison, but were subsequently liberated on parole of honor not to oppose further, directly or indirectly, the new Government.

Señor BARTOLME CALVO, the acting President of the Confederation, Señor MARIANO OSPINA, late President, whose term expired in April, and who was the soul of the opposition to MOSQUERA, as also his brother PASTOR OSPINA, have been sent, with other late civil officers, to the Atlantic coast, and will be imprisoned in the castle of Boca Chica, near Cartagena.

By decree, Gen. MOSQUERA, Provisional President, has revoked the commissions of all the "Ministers, Consuls, and other agents abroad of the New-Granadian Government." Gen. PEDRO A. HERRAN was subsequently appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington, and Señor SIMON ARBOLEDA Secretary of Legation. THEODORE DWIGHT is named Commercial Agent in New-York.

Gen. HERRAN and family, and also Gen. GEORGE W. JONES, United States Minister to Bogota, will arrive in Aspinwall on the 4th of October, on their way to Washington.

Gen. MOSQUERA has written an official letter to the Governor of Panama, charging him with acting, in concert with Señor JOSE MARCELINO HURTADO, late Intendente-General of Panama, in an illegal and arbitrary manner, in making war upon the States of Cauca, Magdalena and Bolivar, in declaring their ports to be blockaded, &c., and in assisting the Government party in those States with men, arms and other material of war. He also says that the Intendente went to Cauca in the British war ship *Clio*, to carry arms against the State of Cauca. He informs the Governor that he has sent an agent to Panama to once more ask his adhesion to the new order of things, and threatens him in case he continues contumacious, to send a force to reduce obedience, and will oblige the people thereof to foot the bill. He also complains that the United States Consul, in conjunction with Señor VIECO, the Intendente who succeeded Señor HURTADO, interfered unwarrantably in the struggle, by advising the United States Naval forces at Panama to prevent the invasion of the State by his troops. He says that the opportune appointment of a new Consul for Panama has saved him the necessity of revoking the *exequatur* of Mr. A. B. CORWIN, the present Consul. Mr. JONES, U. S. Minister to Bogota, had presented to MOSQUERA the commission of Col. ALEX. R. MCKEE as the new U. S. Consul at Panama, who granted the usual *exequatur*. This is equivalent to an acknowledgment on the part of Gen. JONES, of the new Government. The British *Chargé d'Affaires* has also acknowledged, by public acts, MOSQUERA.

Señor RAMON MERCADO, of Bogota, has been appointed Intendente-General of Panama.

Señor MANUEL MURILLO TORO, Liberal candidate for the Presidency at the time OSPINA was elected, and editor of the *Tiempo*, suppressed by OSPINA, arrived at Aspinwall in the *Tamar*, to confer with the Governor of Panama as to the course he has decided to pursue. After MURILLO gets through here he goes to Europe with diplomatic powers. He will be succeeded at Panama by Rev. Dr. ANAYA, who was the chief priest of the Cathedral of Bogota and late President of the Senate, and who also arrived in the *Tamar*. Señor MURILLO asks the Governor to send an agent to Aspinwall to confer with him. The Governor himself will meet MURILLO to-day at Aspinwall, accompanied by Señor JUSTO AROSEMENA, of Panama.

Thirteen gentlemen of the Order of Jesus arrived at Aspinwall in the *Tamar*, bound to Havana, MOSQUERA having expelled the Jesuits from New-Granada.

On the 23d of July the Supreme Court of New-Granada was reorganized at Bogota, and Señor LORENZO MARIA LLERAS was made its President.

Gen. HERRAN and Gen. HILARIO LOPEZ have been sent to the State of Antioquia, with a demand that that State shall submit to the new Government. In case of a refusal, or of the armed opposition being kept up, an embargo is ordered on all exports and imports from and to that State, and the goods confiscated are to go toward the expenses of enforcing submission. The Governors of the States of Magdalena and Bolivar, and the Commandant of Nari, are charged with the execution of this order.

Gen. MOSQUERA assessed a loan of $450,000 on the moneyed men of Bogota on his entrance into the city, which was promptly paid into the treasury. It is said also that many of the prisoners had to pay dearly for their liberty, in cash down, but it only appears, from the official gazette, that some of them gave security for their loyalty to the new Government.

Gen. MOSQUERA has issued an official order, construing the law of April [illegible], which opened navigation on the Magdalena River to merchant steam vessels under foreign flags. As the principal steamers on the Magdalena are American, this decree is of interest to our trade. "Without ceasing," says the decree, "to protect and favor, as perfectly as may be within the power of the National Executive, every undertaking having for its object the steam navigation of the river Magdalena, the vessels employed therein, and their masters, declared as a general rule under the obligation of affording to the Government of the Union whatever services may be required from them, receiving previously the indemnification which may be stipulated. All vessels which do not present proofs of another nationality, for which purpose it shall be sufficient that they show their manifest issued in conformity with the laws of the nation to which the vessel is proved to belong, shall be held and considered as Granadian."

The Provinces of Maraquita and Neiva have been erected into a new State, the ninth, and called Tolinia.

All New-Granadian ports declared to be under blockade by the late President, Señor OSPINA, are decreed to be open to foreign and domestic commerce.

We have reports from the State of Cauca that Gen. ARBOLEDA, who went from Panama with a small Ospina force against the Mosquera Party of that State, has gained a victory over the latter, and entered Popayan, the capital. Col. PEREZ, of the Mosqueristas, is said to be killed, as well as Capts. CARDENAS and MIRAMON, of the Ospinistas. Not much credit is given to this in Panama by the Liberals.

It is generally believed that Gen. MOSQUERA will have no great difficulty in enforcing submission to his rule in Antioquia, one of the most populous and wealthy of the nine States. In the State of Santander there is a small guerrilla party still in arms against him. In Cauca, no doubt, Gen. ARBOLEDA will lay down his arms as soon as news reaches that State that MOSQUERA is firmly fixed in the Presidential chair. Panama will undoubtedly submit without a murmur.

The Legislature of Panama met last Sunday in its regular annual session, and organized by the choice of officers. The Governor, in his message, says the State should remain neutral in all revolutionary movements in other parts of the Confederation, and quotes from the treaty with the United States guaranteeing the neutrality of the Isthmus, to show that other States of New-Granada have no right to send troops against Panama, as such a course might interfere with the business of the transit route. He has no objection to joining or being considered part of any national combination, be it liberal or conservative, provided Panama is left practically independent and *sovereign*. The Governor has lately augmented the garrison of the City of Panama, which consisted of about 100 men, to 200 men. Patrols scour the streets at night, and challenge passers-by on the street corners, but there does not appear any great chance of a hostile collision between the two parties.

It is reported that the Provisional President has revoked the appointment of Señor J. M. HURTADO, New-Granadian Commissioner to settle claims for the Panama massacre, now in session at Washington, but this can scarcely be correct, as a Commissioner, after the business has been opened, would seem to be an arbitrator between two Governments, and, it appears to me, could not be displaced except for incapacity, dishonesty, or other failing incapacitating him, or by agreement between the two Governments interested. Mr. HURTADO is a relative of Gen. MOSQUERA, but they have been brought into bitter opposition in the late revolution.

The United States flag steamer *Lancaster* is at Panama. Her crew is in general good health. The British war steamer *Termagant*, and the French war vessel *Bayonnaise*, are also here. The United States brig *Bainbridge* is at Aspinwall.

A report obtained at Aspinwall yesterday that the *Sumter* was in Porto Bello, eighteen miles from Aspinwall, a day or two since. There is probably no truth in it, but I believe the United States Consul at Aspinwall has sent a boat down to see.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala* arrived at Panama yesterday, from Central American ports. She brings no news. Mr. RIOTTE, United States Minister Resident to Costa Rica, had arrived at the Capital, and been warmly received.

The *Guatemala* brings an Indian boy from Salvador, born without legs or arms. Take notice, BARNUM.

JAMAICA.

The "Saladin" to take the Place of the "Zulee"—The Holt Contract—Political Affairs—The New Ministerial Adviser—A Stormy Session Approaching—The Public Departments—Their Mismanagement, and Expose of Corruption, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, Aug. 21, 1861.

The steamer *Saladin*, which sails at 4 o'clock this evening, for New-York, *via* Port-au-Prince, enables me to forward you a communication before the regular mail, which will not depart before the 5th proximo. The *Saladin* is to take the place of the *Zulee*, and is expected to arrive at New-York to be in time to proceed again to this island with the return mail of Sept. 20. Some satisfaction is felt that this vessel has been put on the line, as she is so much superior to those that have been already employed. It is reported that Mr. HOLT intended to have built two splendid vessels for this service, but was deterred from doing so by the opposition that was raised in the House of Assembly, last session, to the continuance of the contract. The evidence taken by a committee of inquiry, ordered by the House, certainly shows great disappointment among the merchants, that the contract was not entered into with an American mail company, the arrivals of whose vessels here, would have given the Island the benefit arising out of a passenger traffic. Mr. HOLT's contract will be allowed to run the full term of three years; but I doubt very much if, at its close, it will be renewed again. Another effort will be made for arranging the contract with an American company, as trade was the great end in view, and not the mere convenience of communication.

The general stagnation in political matters is relieved only by a most unseemly and ridiculous quarrel between Mr. WHITELOCKE, one of the Governor's new advisers, who has just come into office, and some other gentlemen of note in the community, in respect to complexional distinctions. The fact is, political capital is to be made, and the new Minister, whom report says is to be Lieutenant-Governor when the Governor-in-Chief goes away early next year, thought prejudice against color a good hobby-horse, and he mounted it instanter. Prudent men think that he has acted very indiscreetly, as his appearance in the Assembly next session as Ministerial Adviser will be met by a serious opposition from the gentlemen of color having seats there, and the affairs of Government will be seriously retarded through his silly vaporing and petty disputes. Taking all things together, the approaching Parliamentary sessions, it is expected, will be very stormy, and may result in another dissolution of the popular branch.

The result of the recent inquiries into the working of the several public Departments is now in the course of publication, and the evidence in reference to two, at least, the Prisons and the Customs, shows a tissue of the blackest corruption existing through a series of years, during which frauds and every other species of wrong have been concealed and glossed over with the most astonishing ingenuity.

The Church Establishment has also been a subject of very angry discussion. The Bishop of Jamaica lives in splendid ease in England, whilst his duties are delegated to a suffragan, Dr. COURTENAY, a weak-minded man, who has been the miserable tool in the hands of a few of the most designing knaves who ever disgraced the vestments of clergymen. Intelligence has reached here from the mother country that the Diocese is to be divided, and the Bahamas and some other dependencies made a separate See, of which Archdeacon CAULFIELD is to be consecrated the first Bishop. With regard to Jamaica, Bishop SPENCER, it is said, is to be translated to some other See, and the Bishopric of the Diocese to be settled in perpetuity on the suffragan, COURTENAY, who is styled Bishop of Kingston.

The census-returns will be published shortly. It is reported that they will show a large increase in the population over the numbers given by the returns of 1844.

The ship *Clarendon* sailed hence on the 13th for Sierra Leone with a large number of liberated Africans, who have served an apprenticeship in this island, and entitled to a return passage. There were among them several Government pensioners—discharged soldiers of the black regiments.

The Society of Arts are making active preparations for the proper representation of the industrial resources of the Colony at the forthcoming Universal Exhibition of Industry to be held in London.

The sloop *Clara*, which arrived here on the 19th from Turk's Islands, reports the loss of Her Majesty's steamer *Driver*, 6 guns, Commander NELSON. The disaster occurred off Inagua; the date is not given, but the vessel was a total wreck.

Commercial matters seem to become worse every day. Fresh failures are announced before people have time to recover the shock occasioned by previous ones. The greatest of all has been that of Mr. LUCAS, a prince among the Jews, whose books, it is said, show a very unpleasant state of things for his creditors, and whose *self* is now *non est inventus*. There will, doubtless, be very great depression for a time in the trade of the country; but a conviction is felt that a crisis like the present was necessary to correct the fictitious and corrupt business that was for some time done here by a certain class of merchants, and that when the country has passed over the trials of the present ordeal, there will be a healthy state of things, and the prosperity indicated by our agriculture will be permanent and lasting.

The Press has been discussing the facilities which this island affords for a suitable Winter home for invalids in the Northern States of the Union. It is argued that, as there are a great many persons, invalids, in the North, who will be prevented making their usual Winter journeys to the South, by reason of the war, they might be induced to come here if they were made aware of our delightful climate and the many other advantages which are possessed by this "Island of continual Springs." The question is worth discussing.

As I was closing my letter for the post, signals were hoisted at the Commercial Exchange, of the approach of an American man-of-war.

Conduct of the War—Reliance of the South on Northern Divisions.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1861.

It must be obvious to all that the Southern rebels hold with increased tenacity the belief that the war we are waging against them will not long receive from the people of the loyal States a continuous and unanimous support. In the placid hours that preceded the fall of Fort Sumter, while unmolested mutiny was preparing its new abode, across from the corner-stone Slavery, it ostentatiously planted as another corner-stone, what it was pleased to term the "timid and parsimonious inertia of the North." And to-day, whenever the smoke of battle is lifted, and wherever an opening appears in the line of soldiery, it is looking with anxious eye to discover among us acts that shall strengthen its old hopes, and is listening for whispers that shall allay its new fears.

It would be well if some of our citizens more fully appreciated the high responsibility that such expectations and such scrutiny impose. It would be well if they bore more constantly in mind the fact that ambiguous events afford solace and encouragement to the enemy, and that every sign of division, every murmur of dissatisfaction, every appearance of concession, and every confession of doubt, is given as meat and drink to the malcontents in arms by their crafty leaders. They should remember, too, that at this time silence and inaction are as significant and as potential as words and deeds. The merchant, the mechanic and the farmer, who think they have already made sufficient contribution, in ships that lie idle in the harbor, in machinery that is silent in the factory, and in grain that is valueless in the garner, and all who turn regretfully to the past, and regard the present with indifferent look and folded hands, are actively inimical to the Government to which they owe allegiance. To hear now with unconcern accusations of selfish cowardice, is to make confession of baseness, and to indulge in sluggish and sullen apathy is to acknowledge that we indeed prefer the flesh-pots of prosperous cupidity to the safety of the ark that contains the sacred emblems of liberty and law. It is not to be expected that there shall be an entirely harmonious approval of the modes in which the Government may seek to execute its plans. There will be varying estimates of men and conflicting judgments of measures. These we may allow. These we can well afford. But we cannot afford to have from each individual citizen anything less than an earnest, an emphatic, and an unequivocal approval of the great end that is to be accomplished. We cannot afford that any private grief or party scruple cast their baleful shadows on the great purpose of the war. The danger of the hour comes to every citizen and exacts of him a prompt and cheerful testimony, unselfish labor, and most unsparing sacrifice. And let each take heed lest if disaster come in that dark day, he has not to reproach himself with shame and bitter, but unavailing sorrow, that he spoke no word and raised no arm in defence of constitutional liberty. Let each take heed, too, lest in the day of victory, when the true and the brave are crowned, he can claim no trophy, and can ask no thanks of the present and can expect no grateful remembrance of the future. W.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A UNION COMMITTEE.—At a meeting of citizens disposed to unite in forming a Union Committee, composed of Democrats, Republicans and others, it was agreed that the following gentlemen be requested to make arrangements for an early organization of a party to be devoted to the good government of the City, irrespective of previous political predilections:

S. Draper,
Owen Brennan,
Moses Taylor,
Robert T. Haws,
Isaac Bell,
M. H. Grinnell,
J. H. Nicholson,
A. R. Eno,
T. C. Doremus,
P. Cooper,
J. Hoxie,
H. J. Raymond,
Wm. Hall,
H. Greeley,
W. F. Havermeyer,
A. Carrigan,
Orion Blunt,
Isaac Sherman,
James Kelly,
R. M. Blatchford,
Geo. W. Blunt,
W. G. Hunt,
D. F. Tiemann,

and others, the names of whom will be published hereafter.

FIRE IN ESSEX-STREET.—About 5½ o'clock last evening, a fire broke out on the second floor of the dwelling-house No. 109 Essex-street, in the premises occupied by CONRAD GOEBEL. The firemen were soon on the spot and extinguished the flames. The damage to furniture amounted to $50, which was insured for $400 in the Astor Insurance Company. The lower floors were occupied by C. LANER, who owns the building. Damage by water about $50; insured $1,000 on building and $400 on furniture in the Pacific Insurance Company. The furniture of C. SCHUYLER, on the second floor of No. 111 was damaged by water to the extent of $50. No insurance. The building was owned by WASHINGTON KEANE. It was damaged about $20. Insured in Fire and Marine Insurance Company. The origin of the fire was unknown.

SUSPICION OF MURDER.—A young man named WALTER J. SCOTT, left Morrisania on Saturday last, for New-York, to transact business with an unknown lawyer, was found in the water yesterday morning, off Port Morris, with his pockets turned inside out. Appearances indicate foul play. Any one may have had any business with him, will please inform the Coroner at Morrisania, Westchester County, New-York.

A SAILOR DROWNED.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning one of the crew of the schooner *Joseph*, anchored off Whitehall-slip, fell overboard while clearing away the rigging from the vessel's bowsprit. A boat was lowered from the schooner, and also from another vessel which was passing the spot at the time, but so dilatory were the boatmen in their movements that the unfortunate man was drowned before they reached him. His body has not been recovered.

ASSAULT WITH AN AXE.—FREDERICK HUG, of No. 209 Avenue A, was yesterday committed to Jefferson Market Prison, on a charge of assaulting THOS. MCHENNESSY with an axe, inflicting a severe wound. It appears that HUG and MCHENNESSY got into a dispute regarding the ownership of a dog, when HUG brought the quarrel to a sudden termination by seizing an axe and knocking MCHENNESSY down.

SHOT WHILE ROBBING AN ORCHARD.—On Thursday evening, a laborer in the employ of Mr. CONRAD, observed some one prowling about his master's orchard at the foot of East Ninetieth-street, and procuring a gun loaded with small shot, discharged it at the intruder wounding him in the back. He proved to be a lad named EDWARD SMITH, who had entered the orchard for the purpose of stealing apples. His wounds are fortunately slight ones.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A STATION-HOUSE.—An unknown man was found by the Twenty-third Precinct Police on Thursday night lying in the street grossly intoxicated. He was taken to the Station-house where he died about 2½ o'clock yestereay morning. An inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE and a verdict of death from congestion of the brain was rendered.

CHILDREN FOR THE WEST.—The Directors of the Juvenile Asylum will send out on Monday an interesting company of girls and boys, selected from a large number under instruction at the institution on One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street. They will attend Dr. MCELROY's Church, in Fourteenth-street, on Sabbath afternoon.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Yesterday forenoon a boy named FRANLIN MEETER, whose parents reside at No. 18 Irving-place, Hoboken, while playing in a small boat near the bath-house, fell overboard and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. The body was subsequently recovered, and an inquest was held by Coroner BOHNSTEDT. Deceased was 15 years of age.

THE MAYORALTY.—A meeting was held in the Sixth Ward last evening to nominate SAMUEL HOTALING, Esq., for Mayor, "irrespective of Party." A resolution was unanimously adopted to that effect.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, John Hadie was tried and convicted of grand larceny, and will be sentenced on Monday.

Bridget Kiernan pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Thos. Horan was tried for burglary in the first degree, and the Jury failed to agree upon a verdict.

The trial of Julia Blauvelt for passing counterfeit money, was commenced, and will be concluded on Monday, to which time the Court adjourned.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

CLERKE, J.—*Lawson Carter vs. The Empire China Manufacturing Company.*—The defendants are allowed to put in an answer within ten days after the service of a copy of order, the present judgment to stand as security. No costs.

William H. Miller et als. vs. Henry C. Bowen.—Motion denied without costs.

In Re Petition of Wm. H. Wilcox et al.—Motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

HILTON, J.—*Edwards vs. The Ninth-avenue Railroad Company.*—Case settled.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

AT WORK.—Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, member of Congress from the Second Brooklyn District, has returned to Washington with a view to looking after the interests of the Brooklyn troops. Since the commencement of the war, Mr. ODELL has been assiduous in his efforts to benefit the condition of men who have gone to the seat of war from this city, and has in many instances rendered marked and valuable service.

FUNERAL OF COL. BELTON.—The funeral of Col. BELTON, U. S. A., took place yesterday at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, where a solemn High Mass was performed over the remains. Father MALONE was the celebrant, and was assisted by Revs. Dr. PISE and JOCELYN. At the close of the religious proceedings, Rev. Father HEWLETT paid a touching tribute to the worth of deceased. Col. BELTON was born in Baltimore and educated in St. Mary's College. He entered the Army on Gen. SCOTT's Staff in 1812, and served through the war with England, the Florida and Mexican wars, and in all of which he acquitted himself creditably. The body was escorted from the church by a corps of Marines, commanded by Maj. BREVOORT, and accompanied by the Navy-yard Band. The remains were interred at the cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush.

BOY ARRESTED FOR MURDER.—A boy named J. STONE was arrested yesterday by the Police on suspicion of having caused the death of a playmate by stabbing him in the eye with a pocket-knife. It appears that on the 19th of August, a boy named MATHEW MCDONALD was taken to the City Hospital, suffering from a knife wound inflicted in one of his eyes. He refused to say who had inflicted the injury before he died. Facts that have recently come to light, caused the Police to arrest young STONE on suspicion of having struck the fatal blow.

VOLUNTEER RELIEF COMMISSION.—A meeting of the Volunteer Relief Commission was held at the City Hall Thursday evening, when a resolution was adopted protesting against the Board of Supervisors placing the money appropriated by the County for the support of the families of volunteers, in the hands of the Superintendents of the Poor, for distribution.

DEATH OF A NEW-YORK MERCHANT.—Mr. GARDNER WHEELWRIGHT, a New-York merchant and long a resident of this city, died suddenly Thursday last from hemorrhage of the stomach. Deceased was 56 years old at the time of his death, and leaves a large family and a numerous circle of friends to mourn his loss.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT.—The military encampment on Hempstead Plains, will hereafter be known as "Camp Winfield Scott," and Brig.-Gen. VIELE took command on Thursday.

CROP PROSPECTS AT THE SOUTH.—The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel* says:

"So far as we can learn, no more attention than usual has been given to the subject of hay and forage in the Cotton States. From Tennessee northward, the grass promises well. In all this country it is the general remark, corroborated by what little we have observed, that the crop of corn-field peas never looked finer, and there is a large amount planted. Sweet potatoes promise moderately well, but we learn of little or no increased planting. The peas will fatten a large number of hogs, or when in blossom or loaded with green peas, may be made into an immense amount of first-rate forage. The rains are of course advantageous to both peas and potatoes, as well as to the late corn and the young turnips.

But the rains of two weeks past have done the cotton no good—rather harm, perhaps. From all accounts the prospect for cotton has, until lately, looked very well. The amount planted is less than usual, but we think not greatly less; and but for this untoward August weather, the crop would fully equal last year's, taking the whole cotton belt over. As it is, the crop in Georgia will, perhaps, exceed that of last year's, and will be upward of three million of bales in the Confederacy. The crop is not so forward as last year. Very soon the sowing of small grain will commence, and will probably be quite extensive."

GEN. CASS ON THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.—Gen. CASS, in a recent conversation with President FAIRCHILD, of Hillsdale College, Michigan, said that though he had always been heretofore opposed to Abolition, yet this was now the only way to successfully and permanently end the contest. Without Abolition, if we had peace to-day, we should have war to-morrow.

[Advertisement.]

TAKE MY HAT!—This exclamation was addressed to a gentleman who had just uttered a brilliant and conclusive remark; but the wit responded, "I have too much respect for my brains, 'the dome of thought, the palace of the soul,' &c., to cover it at this season of the year with anything but one of KNOX's hats, the softest, the most flexible, shapely, becoming, durable and elegant in the world. Throw that clumsy, oppressive tile away, and get a fall style, at No. 212 Broadway."

[Advertisement.]

GOOD NEWS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—PYLE'S O. K. Soap not only saves labor in washing, without injury to color or texture, but one pound will outwear two of the common soap. It excels all other soaps. Sold by grocers everywhere. Manufactured by JAMES PYLE, No. 345 Washington-street, corner Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

NEW STYLE HATS
For Fall, now ready,
at
MEALIO'S,
No. 416 Broadway, corner of Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Ointment is the only actual and permanent cure for piles. It has never failed in thousands of cases.

Great Fire in Murray-street.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1861.

Messrs. HERRING & Co.:

Gents—We have just recovered from the ruins of our store, No. 45 Murray-st., which was destroyed by fire last night, our Safe, (which was one of your Herring's Patent Champion,) and we are highly pleased to state that the contents are in a perfect state of preservation, not a *word in all our valuable books and papers* but what *is as perfect* as before the fire.

Not a vestige of our stock remains, except the safe and its contents. The fire was extremely hot, and the safe was in the ruins eighteen hours, and has proved itself all you represented it to be—*fire-proof*.

Yours, E. S. WHEELER & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

The most reliable security from fire now known.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, Lined with Herring and Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled.

SECOND-HAND SAFES,

Of a variety of makes, having been taken in part pay for "Herring's," will be sold cheap.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Genin's, No. 513 Broadway.

GRAND OPENING.
1861—Fall Styles—1861.
Gentlemen's Dress Silk Hats,
Gentlemen's Felt Hats,
Gentlemen's Caps,
Gentlemen's Traveling Hats and Caps,
Misses' Hats, and Felt Hats,
Infant's Hats,
Boy's Hats and Caps,
Grand Combination of European and American Styles,
In the Styles for this Fall.
Every Style for the Fall
Can be found in this Assortment.
Children's Hats—
Hats that Boys and Misses sigh for,
Hats, in fact, that children cry for.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Gentlemen of taste pronounce the Espenscheid Hat for the Fall of 1861, just introduced, as fashion's favorite. It is classically proportioned and truly elegant. Those in want of a superior hat are invited to call at No. 118 Nassau-st.

Traveling Shirts, Shawls and Blankets, at the shirt and collar depot, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
T. C. GRANNIS, Agent.

Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist, Southwest corner 8th-av. and 23th-st. Pure and genuine Drugs, Medicines and perfumery dispensed with care. Proprietor in attendance.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

DUNHAM—HUMPHREY.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 12, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, CHARLES E. DUNHAM, of Boston, to [illegible], daughter of the late Clement Humphrey, Esq.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

TAYLOR—[illegible].—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 13, by Rev. Dr. [illegible], Col. ALFRED W. TAYLOR to Miss LAVINIA [illegible], all of this City.

COAKLEY—GODFREY.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, Sept. 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. W. Sarles, Prof. GEORGE W. COAKLEY, of the New-York University, to Miss ISABELLE H. GODFREY, daughter of Cornelius Godfrey, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

PACKER.—In this City, on Friday morning, Sept. 13, after a protracted illness, MARY EMMA, wife of Samuel R. Packer, in the 36th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 340 West 23d-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WHITTELSEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 12, of inflammation of the lungs, CHAUNCEY S. WHITTELSEY, aged 4 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 180 Henry-st.

ALLEE.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 13, EDWIN, son of Joseph B. and Mary J. Allee, in the 22d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 50½ Eldridge-st.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

YEOMAN.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Sept. 12, suddenly, Mrs. CATHARINE WATSON, widow of the late Charles N. Yeoman, aged 57 years, 11 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 231 Sullivan-st.

HAGAN.—In this City, on Friday evening, Sept. 13, after a short but severe illness, JAS. M. HAGAN, aged 27 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 36 Bowery, on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock.

BRUSH.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 13, CHARLES T., infant son of Charles T. and Sarah L. Brush.

Funeral on Sunday next, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 227 West 19th-st.

SULLIVAN.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 12, JOHN MURRAY, son of Charles and Clara Sullivan, aged 4 months and 18 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday morning, Sept. 14, at 10½ o'clock, from the residence of his grandmother, No. 135 8th-st., near Broadway. Friends and acquaintances are invited.

CATHELL.—On Friday morning, Sept. 13, after a lingering illness, HENRY L. CATHELL, aged 35 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 15th inst., from the residence of his brother-in-law, John H. Hallett, Edgewater, N. J. His relatives and friends are invited to attend. The steamboat *Thos. E. Hulse* leaves foot of Spring-st., at 10 o'clock A. M.

SQUIRE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 12, ELIOT WITHERSPOON, only surviving child of Charles Squire, Jr., of Staten Island, and Elizabeth Mary, his wife, and grandson of Robert M. Ludlow, aged 2 years, 7 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his uncle, Alexander B. Ludlow, No. 246 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Staten Island papers please copy.

WHEELWRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 12, of hemorrhage of the stomach, GARDNER WHEELWRIGHT, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 15th inst, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 198 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

☞ New-Orleans and Boston papers please copy.

HENDERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 13, JOSEPH, youngest child of James and Arabella V. Henderson, aged 10 months and 4 days.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

IVORY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 11, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. MARY IVORY, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 151 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Quebec papers please copy.

BELL.—In Newburgh, on Thursday, Sept. 12, suddenly, SARAH, wife of Thomas Bell, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. James Wiggins, No. 61 North Moore-st., this day, (Saturday,) the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Bronxville for interment.

CONKLIN.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 8, after a severe illness, MARIA EUPHEMIA, wife of Peter L. Conklin, and daughter of William and Margaretta De Wolfe, of said place.

Her funeral took place on Tuesday, the 10th inst.

PECK.—In Berlin, Conn., on Friday, Sept. 13, Capt. NORMAN PECK, aged 72 years.

The funeral will take place from the late residence of the deceased, on Sunday afternoon.

KNAPP.—At Stamford, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 12, EMMA C., youngest daughter of Charles W. and Cornelia Knapp, in the 20th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, at Stamford, Conn., this day, (Saturday,) the 14th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

GOLDY.—At Easton, Penn., on Thursday, Sept. 5, FRANK MAYHEW GOLDY, only son of Samuel and Wilhelmina A. Goldy, and grandson of Abram and Susan Sigman, aged 4 years, 7 months and 4 days.

Boston papers please copy.

MASONIC.—Members of Atlantic Lodge No. 178, F. & A. M., are hereby notified of the death of Brother HENRY L. CATHELL, and are requested to attend at the Lodge Room this (Saturday) evening, at 7 o'clock. By order of the W. M.
CHARLES W. SY, Secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 487.—SEPT. 13, 1861.
57, 24, 70, 76, 10, 25, 7, 14, 64, 28, 38, 52, 17.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 488.—SEPT. 13, 1861.
17, 23, 39, 20, 10, 6, 62, 26, 52, 57, 75, 5, 44.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SOLID GOLD JEWELRY FOR SALE VERY LOW,
At G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

SPEER'S SAMBUCI WINE,
PURE AND FOUR YEARS OLD,
OF CHOICE OPORTO ELDER,
FOR PHYSICIAN'S USE.
FOR FEMALES, WEAKLY PERSONS AND INVALIDS.

SAMBUCUS TREE OF PORTUGAL, THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
Kidney Affections, Rheumatism and all Chronic Complaints.
EXCELLENT WINE FOR FEMALES.

Every Family at this season should use the
SAMBUCI WINE,
celebrated in Europe for its medicinal and beneficial qualities as a gentle Stimulant, Tonic, Diuretic and Sudorific, highly esteemed by eminent physicians, used in European and American hospitals, and by some of the first families in Europe and America.

AS A TONIC
it has no equal, causing an appetite and building up the system, being entirely a pure wine of a most valuable fruit.

AS A DIURETIC
it imparts a healthy action to the Glands and Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, very beneficial in Dropsy, Gout and Rheumatic Affections.

SPEER'S WINE
is not a mixture or manufactured article, but is pure from the juice of the Portugal Elder, grown in New-Jersey, recommended by chemists and physicians as possessing medical properties superior to any other wines in use, and an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons, and the aged and infirm, improving the appetite and benefiting ladies and children.

A LADIES' WINE,
because it will not intoxicate as other wines, as it contains no mixture of spirits or other liquors, and is admired for its rich, peculiar flavor and nutritive properties, imparting a healthy tone to the digestive organs, and a blooming, soft and healthy skin and complexion.

WE REFER TO
a few well known gentlemen and physicians, who have tried the wine:

Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.	Dr. Wilson, 11th-st., N. Y.
Gov. Morgan, N. Y. State.	Dr. Ward, Newark, N. J.
Dr. J. R. Chilton, N. Y. City.	Dr. Doughty, Newark, N. J.
Dr. Parker, New-York City.	Dr. Parish, Philadelphia.
Drs. Darcy and Nicholl, Newark, N. J.	Dr. Davis, Chicago, Ill.,

And many others, too numerous to publish.

☞ None genuine unless the signature of "ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J.," is over the cork of each bottle.

MAKE ONE TRIAL OF THIS WINE.

FOR SALE BY
HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 576 Broadway.
CASWELL, MACK & CO., Fifth-av. Hotel, corner Broadway and 24th-st.
J. MEAKIM, No. 679 Broadway.
D. S. BARNES, No. 292 Broadway.
DE LA VERNE, corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.
And by first-class druggists generally.
A. SPEER, Proprietor,
Vineyard, Passaic, N. J.:
Office, No. 208 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN LA FOY, Paris,
Agent for France and Germany.

NEW AND ELEGANT FALL CARPETING at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. English, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpeting, rugs, mats, shades, table covers, oil-cloths, (1 to 8 yards wide,) at a great reduction in prices. All goods guaranteed. No urging to buy. Particularly note No. 99 Bowery.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE, *via* Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer ARAGO, will close at this office on Saturday, the 14th day of September, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

MILITARY.

GREASY MECHANICS,
ATTENTION!

The so-called Southern Chivalry, in their attempt to degrade honest labor, would place the Northern Mechanic on the same grade as the "Southern Slave."

They call us Northern mudsills and greasy mechanics. Shall we submit to Southern rebels and enslave our children? NO!

Then, fall in, machinists, blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, boiler-makers, railroaders, wagon-makers, and mechanics of all kinds. Join the

ENGINEERS' AND ARTISANS' REGIMENT,

which has been accepted, and is now in camp. Headquarters, corner Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York, over the Exchange office.

Men joining this regiment are mustered into service and are under pay at once, and receive 40 cents per day over infantry pay when on mechanical work.

THE PARROTT BATTERY,

a battery of six new rifled field pieces, presented by Mr. R. P. Parrott, of the West Point Foundry, is attached to this regiment.

Every officer is required to pass a strict examination.

Each volunteer is entitled to 50 cents for every 20 miles he travels to the City of New-York to be mustered in, and 50 cents for every 20 miles he travels from the place where he is mustered out to New-York City, and at that time $100 in addition.

The families of volunteers in this regiment will be provided for by the authorities.

The enlistment is as infantry for THREE YEARS or DURING THE WAR.

Colonel—EDWARD W. SERRELL. Lieutenant-Colonel—JAMES F. HALL.

UNITED STATES SHARPSHOOTERS.

This afternoon the New-Hampshire Company of Sharpshooters, under command of Capt. A. B. [illegible], will give an exhibition of rifle-shooting to those of their friends and such of our citizens as may favor them with a visit at their encampment, Weehawken, N. J.

The practice will begin at 3 o'clock precisely, and continue until 5, after which the company will start for Washington.

The sons of Hampshire are particularly invited to visit the camp.

Ferry-boats at the foot of [illegible]-st. run constantly to Weehawken.

We recommend all those who desire to see this fine body of men and witness superior rifle-shooting, to avail themselves of this opportunity. Ladies are particularly welcome.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Two regiments of light cavalry are about being organized by the United States Government, one of which, to be called the first United States Lancers, is now in process of formation by Col. Smolinski, the head-quarters of which is the War Department, Washington, and a branch office at No. 195 Broadway, New-York, in charge of Acting Adjutant P. E. McTighe. Several inducements are offered to gentlemen wishing to raise companies of [illegible] men each, as well as to privates ambitious of military honors, to whom promotion is guaranteed. All applications in the Northern States are to be addressed to the Acting Adjutant, who will supply free passes to officers and men to the camp of rendezvous, at Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

FIRST REGIMENT FREMONT RIFLES.
COL. W. MERRITT.
HEAD-QUARTERS, No. [illegible] Broadway.

This regiment is now being mustered into service, and offers superior inducements to officers and men who desire to unite with a first-class organization. Make early application at head-quarters. $2 bounty paid to each recruit.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, DEPOT OF VOLUNTEERS,
NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 12, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 4.—SURGEONS OF regiments will immediately, upon their formal appointment as such, proceed to vaccinate every member of the regiment. They will forward at as early a day as possible to this office the following facts:

First—The number of men vaccinated.
Second—The number upon whom existed evidence of previous vaccination.
Third—The number susceptible to the virus.
Fourth—The number susceptible to the virus, who had been previously vaccinated.
Fifth—The ages, as near as possible, of those susceptible, a second time to the virus, with such remarks as may, in the opinion of the Surgeon, illustrate more fully the above points.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
S. O. VANDERPOEL, Surgeon-General.

Vaccine virus may be obtained on requisition upon the Medical Director, C. R. AGNEW.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, DEPOT OF VOLUNTEERS,
MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 12, 1861.

NOTICE TO REGIMENTAL SURGEONS.—During the FORMATIVE STAGE of regiments under State organization, the Medical Director will, upon requisition, furnish a WEEKLY SUPPLY of medicines. Each requisition must be made in duplicate, in writing, by the Surgeon, countersigned by the Commanding Officer. After the Colonel of a regiment shall have been mustered into United States service, the Medical Director will, upon requisition made in duplicate, in writing, issue medical supplies for three months. Regiments not under State organization must obtain medical supplies from the United States Medical Purveyor, Grand-st.
C. R. AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!—FORTIETH MOZART REGIMENT, N. Y. V.—One hundred recruits wanted to fill up the above regiment, now stationed at Bailey's Cross Roads, Alexandria, Va. This regiment will accept one hundred able-bodied recruits to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged. Men enlisting will be dispatched immediately to Camp Sackett. Apply at No. 564 Broadway. Lieut.-Col. EGAN, Recruiting Officer.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

"Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never, before this, wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I knew not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER."

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 18, 1860:

"We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER."

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, Do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev C. Z. Weiser to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

"Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow,'—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it.—nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power, we would make her as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 Cents per bottle.

SELF-SEALING STONE PRESERVE JARS—English manufacture. No wax or rubber used. The best and most durable article for preserving fruits and vegetables ever offered. For sale by W. H. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take a waitress' place alone, or would take care of children; is willing and obliging; has the most undoubted City reference. Can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machines. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation in a respectable family of good standing as chambermaid and waitress, or children's maid; is willing to oblige if needed; the best references given and required. Can be seen for two days at No. 8 Cottage-row, Furman-st., South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, clean and tidy in her chamberwork and active at waiting; would have no objection to assist otherwise; has good reference. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, [illegible].

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as nursery-maid; good reference given. Call at No. 173 Smith-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a young girl from Nova Scotia, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; she understands her business in either capacity; is cleanly, active, willing and obliging, and lived five years in her last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 232 7th-av., between 25th and 26th-sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; has lived seven years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] East 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid, or to do the housework of a small private family; wages not so much an object as a comfortable situation. Call at No. 1 Union Court, No. 13 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman to do chamberwork and sewing, or is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 146 East 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or as laundress; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 62 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE AND SEWER.—Wanted, a situation for a very deserving girl; is very highly recommended as trustworthy, willing and obliging, from her last place; is an active and capable girl, willing to make herself generally useful, and, for the sake of a steady home, willing to take $4 per month. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COLORIST.—WANTED, BY A LADY, A place in a daguerrean gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, fashion plates, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Daguerrean Gallery, No. 65 8th-av., corner of 13th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands both English and American cooking and marketing, if it is required; has eight years City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 107 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., or address M. G., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing if required; best of City reference given; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 78 West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED by a person who can be well recommended by some of the highest families in the City; understands her business in all its branches, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable young woman as cook, either in a private family or a boarding-house; one who understands her business thoroughly and is not afraid of work. Apply, for two days, at No. 284 East 14th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS colored cook, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; understands all branches of both meat and pastry well. Inquire of Titus, No. 247 Thompson-st., corner 4th-st., for MARY.

AS COOK.—A PERFECT GERMAN COOK wishes a situation; can make ice-cream, jelly and pastry; understands French cooking entirely; best of reference given, and good wages expected. Call at No. 367 Hester-st., near Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a Protestant, with good recommendations; no objection to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 157 Madison-av.

AS GOOD COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, who perfectly understands her business, wishes a situation as cook; good City reference; no objection to a private boarding-house. Can be seen at No. 11 6th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by two respectable young girls, one a good cook, washer and ironer, and excellent baker of bread, the other as chambermaid and to take care of a baby, in a respectable private family. The best of City references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 29 State-st., first floor, front room, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing, in a small private family; has lived five years in her present situation, at No. 61 East 16th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a competent, trustworthy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry and baking; wages $8 to $9; lived two years in her last situation; would live in this City or Brooklyn. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a very respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as cook and laundress; understands washing and ironing perfectly; is cheerful and obliging. The best of reference given. Call at No. 32 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A respectable, well-disposed girl, with the best of reference for honesty, sobriety and competency, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is of an obliging disposition; wages very low to a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation for a very worthy girl; is an experienced meat and pastry cook, and a very superior washer and ironer; or will do the general housework of a private family; is a neat, efficient servant, and highly recommended from her last place; wages moderate. Inquire for KATE, at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation is wanted by a young woman who thoroughly understands her business; is a good cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer; prefers the country; can give good reference. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, and maker of bread and biscuit; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 66 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron. Call at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; best City reference; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do cooking alone; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 22 East 12th-st., near University-place, in the store, for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants a situation in a first-class family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; also, family sewing of all kinds; no objection to fill the capacity of lady's maid. Can be highly recommended from her last employer. Call at No. 281 6th-av., near 18th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SMART, INTELLIgent young American woman wishes a situation as housekeeper for two elderly gentlemen; will be found capable and willing, and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, top floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A hard-working young woman, sober, honest and industrious, wishes a situation in the country to do general housework; is a good cook and baker; is also a first-rate washer and ironer; can do up gentlemens' fine linens in style; is a first-rate dairy maid; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable American young woman, a situation as general house-servant, or chambermaid and waitress; makes good bread, biscuit, &c.; is a good laundress; City reference given; wages, $5 or $6 per month. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly; no objection to assist with the chamberwork. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 195 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as laundress; understands all kinds of fine fluting; has no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 6th-av., top floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESSES.—TWO EXCELLENT laundresses wish to get the washing of a few gentlemen; would go out by the day to wash and iron; can produce the best reference as to character and capability. Call or address 10 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST respectable woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; understands fine fluting, and all connected with the calling. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 345 2d-av., over the grocery store, corner 22d-st.

AS LAUNDRESS AND NURSE.—SITUAtions wanted by two young women; one as laundress, fully competent; does up linens in the best style, and ladies' finery beautifully, or will take a situation as chambermaid and fine washer; the best of City reference given; the other as baby's nurse and plain sewer; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, and does embroidery; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 3d-av., near 26th-st., second floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH very superior reference, wishes a situation; is a clean washer and a splendid ironer; understands every branch of the business; is clean and tidy in her person, and willing to work. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; is thoroughly competent and willing to make herself generally useful. Has good City reference. Call at No. 196 Fulton-st., between Pineapple and Orange, Brooklyn, in the store.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young girl wants a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; has good recommendations from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 87 West 19th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wants a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; a good recommendation from her last place. Call at No. 211 24th-st., top floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a capable Spanish young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would take the entire charge of a baby, or would do chamberwork and make herself generally useful; wages not so much of an object as a home; has no objection to City or country; has good City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN HAVing the knowledge of dressmaking and accustomed to family sewing, wishes a situation to sew and assist in anything required. Can be seen at No. 45 Downing-st., three doors from Bedford.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as seamstress, can cut and make ladies' dresses; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to grown children; best of reference. Apply at No. 112 3d-av., near 14th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young woman as waitress, or would assist in chamberwork; has lived in the best families; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, who is an excellent laundress, a situation to do a family's washing, or gentleman's washing; can give City reference from families she has worked in for the last five years. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, second floor.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—ANY FAMILY, OR LADY of respectability, about going to California, desiring the services, during the passage, of an excellent girl, can arrange for one by applying at her present employer's, No. 58 West 14th-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man desires a situation as coachman and farmer; understands the care of horses, coaches and harness well; is a good driver; milking, if required; can give 14 months' City and country references; would hire by the year with any gentleman. Can be seen at No. 219 Bowery. Address J. T., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young man; understands the care and management of horses; has long been experienced in business; has good reference, both country and City; willing to make himself useful. Address J. C., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND FARMER.—A SITUAtion wanted by a hard-working, honest and industrious Protestant young man, with the best of reference; understands the care of horses and harness thoroughly; is a good manager of stock, &c.; willing to make himself useful. Can be seen at 214 Greenwich-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted, by a steady, sober, and capable man; will be found willing and faithful; has long experience in the treatment of horses and carriages, and is a careful driver for City or country; can take care of a greenhouse; best City reference. Address P. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman or gardener by a young man who understands his business; has had ten years' experience in the care and management of horses. Good country and City references given. Address B. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single young man as gardener, who has a thorough knowledge of fruits, flowers and vegetables, especially grasses; also, the growing of pine apples, laying out of gentlemen's places, and building green-houses and graperies, and gardening in general; the very best references given. Address T. R., in care of A. Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; has no objection to going to the country; good City and country references can be given. Call, for three days, at No. 89 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

A BAKER.—WANTED, A BAKER. APPLY AT the New-York Institution for the Blind, 9th-av. and 33d-st., from 9 to 12 A. M.

A NEAT, TIDY GIRL.—WANTED, A NEAT, tidy girl, in a small family, to look after children and make herself generally useful; will have a comfortable home. Apply at No. 4 Minetta-place.

WANTED—A LADY TO TAKE THE OVERSIGHT of a small family, and as companion to an invalid lady; must be a member of an Evangelical Church, and able to give the best of reference as to character and competency. Call at No. 20 East 22d-st., between 4 and 8 o'clock P. M.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. Interest allowed from October 1.

This Bank has received on deposit during the last 19½ months,

$501,228 33.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits, from one dollar to one thousand dollars.

DEPOSITS WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES,
For payment of duties or for investment,
Bought and sold by
KETCHUM, SON & CO.
No. 40 Exchange-place

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS.
UNITED STATES STOCKS, and
UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
For sale, in amounts to suit, by
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

HENRY A. STONE & SON,
No. 50 Wall-st.

Stocks, Bonds and Treasury Notes, Business Paper and Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

LAND WARRANTS.

The highest market price paid for Land Warrants, by P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 11 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1861.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE PREFERRED and Common Stock of the Erie Railway Company will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1861.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

TO LET.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, CONSISTING OF two persons, occupying a handsomely furnished house in West 23d-st., would accommodate a family of two or three persons, or would let the house and remain as part payment for the rent. References of the highest respectability given and required. Address L. P. R., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A GYMNASIUM, FITTED UP IN SUperior style, in one of the largest and finest rooms in the City, by the late Gustavus Raäts and B. Franklin Beach. Will be let with or without appurtenances. Inquire at the Knickerbocker stage office, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st.

TO LET—A SMALL GENTEEL THREE-STORY brick house; gas and water; near the Peck-slip ferry, Williamsburgh; rent very low. Inquire at No. 109 Front-st., New-York, or G. FIELDS, Esq., Williamsburgh City Bank. House in perfect order, and a fine location.

TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with all the modern improvements, situated on De Kalb-av., between Bedford-av. and Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house, 26 feet 9 inches front, to let, furnished throughout in the very best manner; situated on 22d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. For particulars and an order to see it, apply to C. J. RICHARDS, No. 16 Platt-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists' Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

TO GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.—Rooms, large and small, with steam power, at very low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Until May 1, or longer if required; is situated in the very best part of 11th-st., and although newly built, has been lately decorated throughout; is replete with all modern improvements; will be rented to a private family only. The rent will be exceedingly moderate to a suitable tenant. Address with real name to Box No. 1,216 New-York Post-office.

TO LET AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A FIRST-class furnished house, containing gas, furnace, range, and every convenience for house-keeping; one acre of ground; carriage-house, large vegetable garden, and choice variety of fruit and shade trees; but ten minutes' walk from dépôt. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to or address WM. M. DAY, Elizabeth, N. J.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A FIRST-class 20 by 50 house, with fine yard furnished complete with expensive furniture, billiard-table, &c.; house new this Spring; location West 21st-st. Address, for particulars, Box 3,503 Post-office. Rent $250 per month.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, NO. 41 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.; three stories, high basement, with the modern improvements. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—A NEW AND ELEGANTLY-FURnished house, to a private family; rent for short term, $250, or for a year or longer, $175 per month. Apply at No. 60 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 58 West 25th-st. Size four stories, 20 feet wide by 45 deep. Dining room extension. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE COMPLETE, NO. 33 10th-st., near 5th-av. A most desirable location and in complete order. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COTTAGE TO LET—IN THE BEAUTIFUL town of Orange, N. J., 50 minutes' ride from New-York; house is 1½ stories; 7 rooms on first floor; plenty of closets; 5 rooms on second floor, and closets; the lot comprises 2½ acres; fine lawn and garden; plenty of good fruit and vegetables; good cistern, good well of pure water; barn, carriage-house, hennery, &c., &c., &c. Rent low; possession immediately. The house was newly and neatly furnished sixty days ago. Furniture will be sold at a liberal discount. For further particulars, address J. F. P., Box No. 1,332 Post-office, New-York.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE, with commodious and extensive buildings, orchards, and fruits of all kinds, grapery, greenhouse, &c., &c. It is situated within one hour of the City, and communicates by railroad and steamboat; is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty of location. The furniture is in good order, and the fine stock of the farm can be had also; would exchange for good productive City property in part. Address PROPRIETOR, Box No. 2,137 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET.—A NEAT COUNTRY HOUSE, TWELVE rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad dépôt, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y., or address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.—STONE DWELLING-HOUSE, WITH four acres ground, beautifully situated, on the west bank of the Passaic River, 1¾ miles from Morris and Essex Railroad dépôt, Newark, N. J. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE.—WANTED, A SMALL PLACE, say 10 or 15 acres, if near railroad, or more land, if further off, with fair improvements. Any place this side of Poughkeepsie, on Hudson River Railroad, for which a good brown-stone house, well located and rented to a good tenant, would be given with some cash. Address D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

A COTTAGE WITH A FEW ACRES OF ground, wanted, to rent at a low rate; must be of convenient access to the City; it would be desirable if near the water, and with purchase privilege. Address, stating location, distance from City, terms and full particulars, G. O., Box No. 3866, P. O.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED.—The elegant full-sized English basement house, No. 3 West 30th-st., first house west of 5th-av., strictly first-class in every particular, admirably arranged; the dining-room and butler's pantry unsurpassed. For cards to view it apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank, or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

COTTAGES AND FARMS FOR SALE.—25 acres, for $1,000; 6 acres, $1,550; 12 acres, $1,950; also, other farms. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.

CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature o sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured, thus aiding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, Sept. 10, 1861.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Dollars per share, payable on demand at their branch office, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 48 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1861.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per cent. on the capital Stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 14th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 14th inst., inclusive.
JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st., N. Y., Sept. 2, 1861.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (10 per cent.) will be paid to the stockholders on demand at this office.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }

The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
Having fulfilled her contract with the British Government, will sail from
NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.

Rates of passage:

In First Cabin, $95@$135, according to state-room accommodation, all other privileges being equal.

In Third Cabin, from $35@$50.

Suites of first-class apartments, for families, may be engaged by special arrangement.

The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool, on her return trip, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.

Plans of the ship can be seen and engagements made for freight and passage on application to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY, Sept. 21.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Sept. 28.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, Oct. 12.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM ship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On SATURDAY	Sept. 14
On MONDAY	Oct. 14
On MONDAY	Nov. 11
Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP KARNAK, for Havana, *via* Nassau, N. P., are requested to be on board, at Jersey City, by 12 o'clock, this day.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1861.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY—No. 18 City Hall. United States passports furnished from Washington in thirty-six hours, by H. H. RICE, Notary Public, No. 18 City Hall, second story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

PASSPORTS—UNITED STATES—PREPARED and issued at the Government Agency, 34½ Pine-st.

EXCURSIONS.

PERHAM'S
GRAND INTERNATIONAL EXCURSION,
Embracing the
EASTERN AND MIDDLE STATES
AND
THE CANADAS,
To wit: the States of
Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland,
OF THE
UNITED STATES,
AND
Canada East and West and New-Brunswick,
OF THE
BRITISH PROVINCES.

THE ROUTES.

Tickets made good to go the round trip either way, viz.: From New-York by way of Troy, Saratoga, Rouse's Point, to Montreal; returning from Montreal, *via* Burlington, Rutland, Keene, Fitchburgh and Boston, to New-York; or from Montreal, *via* Quebec, Portland and Boston, to New-York; or the passengers can leave New-York by way of Boston, reaching Montreal by either of the above routes, and return *via* Saratoga and Troy; and it will be the same in regard to starting from other points on the route.

DAYS FOR STARTING.

Tickets good to leave on the Excursion on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24 and 25; returning to place of starting on or before Oct. 18, 1861, having the privilege to stop on the route at any and all places, and returning within the time above named.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Tickets from New-York for the entire Excursion, including tickets of admission to the Aquarial Gardens, Boston, to the exhibition of the Living Whale at Jones' Wood, New-York, and to Barnum's Museum, and including tickets to Baltimore and return	$25
To go the round trip, leaving out ticket to Baltimore.	17
From Baltimore (Tickets good for 15 days and three days for starting) to New-York, and the round trip, returning to Baltimore	25
From Philadelphia to New-York, and the round trip and return, including a ticket to Baltimore and return to Philadelphia	25
Without including a ticket to Baltimore	21

Seven dollars will be added to the above prices for those wishing to include Niagara Falls in the trip.

TICKETS—WHERE SOLD.

Tickets for the entire route for sale in New-York at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Astor House, Lovejoy's Hotel, and other principal hotels and railroad offices. In Philadelphia at the office of the P. W. and B. Railroad, and at the Continental House. In Wilmington at the Railroad office. In Baltimore at the office of the P. W. and B. Railroad, at Barnum's Hotel, and at the Gilmore House. In Washington at the National Hotel. In Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Rutland, Bellow's Falls, Keene, Fitchburgh, Burlington, Rouse's Point, Montreal, Quebec, Danville Junction, Portland, Boston, Worcester, Norwich and Providence, and at the railroad offices.

The President of the United States.
The Governor-General of Canada,
The Governors of the several States, and the Mayors of the several cities, are invited to join in the excursion.

Tickets will be made from principal points to other principal points on the route, to go and return by the same route, at a reasonable price.

The patriotic and loyal Press of Republican and British America will promote friendly relations by giving notice of this Excursion.

All Railroad Corporations whose roads connect with any of the lines on this excursion route are requested to reduce their fare to all who wish to pass over their roads to join this Excursion.

Hotel-keepers on the entire route are asked to reduce the price of fare at their respective hotels to all having PERHAM'S EXCURSION TICKETS. All hotel-keepers consenting to this will inform Mr. Perham by mail immediately of the reduction.

All communications in regard to the Excursion should be addressed to JOSIAH PERHAM, Adams House, Boston, his Head-quarters.

Mr. Perham will be represented in New-York by his agents at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Astor House, and Lovejoy's Hotel.

ALL ABOARD FOR THE FISHING BANKS.—The favorite and well known steamer TIGER, Capt. J. H. HOLMES, will make an Excursion to the Fishing Banks on SUNDAY, Sept. 15. Leaving 10th-st. at 8 and Peck-slip 8:30 A. M. Fare for Excursion 50 cents. N. B.—Bait and tackle can be procured on the boat at a moderate charge.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 12 M.	Wednesday, Sept. 11, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 2 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 13, 8½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 13, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 14, 2½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 15, 9½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 15, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 16, 11½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 2½ P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 9 A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 22, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 22, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 23, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 24, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 11½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 25, 12 M.	Thursday, Sept. 26, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 26, 12½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 27, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 27, 1½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 28, 2 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 29, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 29, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 30, L. Branch only, 7 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 30, Red Bank only, 7:15 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 30, L. Branch only, 3 P. M.	

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 8 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 11, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 10, 12 M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 9½ A. M.	Wednes'y, Sept. 11, 12:45 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 13, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 14, 3:20 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 13, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Sep. 19, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 3:10 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 25, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 24, 11 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 26, 9 A. M.	Wednes'y, Sept. 25, 11½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 27, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 26, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 28, 2½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 27, 1½ P. M.
	Monday, Sept. 30, 2½ P. M.

FARE 35 CENTS.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before the Highland Light.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¼ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos and 30th sts., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock; Haverstraw, 3:30; Sing Sing, 4; Yonkers, 5:30. Excursion tickets to all the landings at reduced rates.

STEAMER LONG ISLAND LEAVES JAMES Slip every day, Sundays excepted, for Northport, making the intermediate landings; leaves North Port at 5 A. M. Fare to Glen Cove, 20 cents; to Great Neck and Sands' Point, 10 cents. Freight from Glen Cove, Sands' Point and Great Neck, at half the usual rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Fare, $7 to Buffalo, if you get your tickets at No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park-place.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets to be had on board.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT EMILY, now running on the Harlem River as a passenger boat, formerly used as a towing-boat. Apply at the office of the Harlem and Spuyten Duyvel Navigation Company, Harlem.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS.—TIME changed to 5 o'clock P. M., instead of 6. On and after Thursday, Sept. 5, leaves James-slip for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, the Hamptons, Southhold, Mattituck, &c.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR FOR KEYPORT.—ON and after this date, the steamboat KEYPORT will leave New-York foot of Robinson-st. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M. and Keyport at 8 A. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LIGHT-draught seagoing Steamer. Address O., Box No. 1,895 New-York Post-office.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.
New Time Table, Sept. 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M. Hunter's Point.
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M. Hunter's Point.
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4.00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M. Hunter's Point.

Take Ferry foot of James-slip at 7:00 P. M. for last train to Flushing.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The fast and popular steamer THOMAS P. WAY will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4¼ P. M.

On and after Sept. 16, cars will leave Bergen Works at 7 A. M., and Long Branch at 7½ A. M. Returning, leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3½ P. M., daily.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank, and on Saturday to Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

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THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE FOR warming all kinds of buildings. Every house needs one. BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway. Estimates made and circulars sent by request.

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By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

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TRIESEMAR No. 1

is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

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completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

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is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

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IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

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IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 130 acres of fine land, in Mercer County, N. J., 45 miles from New-York, (5 acres timber, balance all tillable,) one mile from railroad dépôt, two from Princeton. Land finely improved, out-buildings large and conveniently arranged. The dwelling is handsomely situated, large, nearly new, and finished with all the conveniences requisite for a country home; fruit in abundance, excellent water, and location healthy. Also, a farm, ½ mile from dépôt; 91 acres of good land, plenty of fruit; frame house, well inclosed, barn, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LEASE—A FARM AT FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., fronting on the bay and ocean. For sale, land at the same place. To lease, lofts in No. 390 Pearl-st.; will be altered into rooms, if desired. Apply at the store, No. 390 Pearl-st., or to Mr. NORTON, corner of 8th-st. and Grand-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE City property, a well-improved productive farm, convenient to railroad or steamboat conveyances, within 50 to 150 miles of New-York City.
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MILLING MACHINES,
Of the most Approved Pattern for Gun-work,
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GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC SALE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1861.

THE FOLLOWING-DESCRIBED BONDED and unclaimed merchandise, having remained in store beyond the period allowed by law, will be sold at public auction, by E. H LUDLOW, Auctioneer, at the United States Public Store, No. 37 New-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of October next, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The goods will be open for examination on Saturday, Sept. 28, from 10 until 3 o'clock.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

October, 1859. 1 case, No. 1, marked N. J. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 case, No. 1, marked G. B. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 case, No. 10, marked L., and a B. in triangle. By steamship Persia, from Liverpool.

December, 1858. 1 case, marked L. between two lines in a diamond. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 case, marked A. T. Stewart. By the steamship Asia, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 case, marked M. Preston. By the steamship Persia, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 package marked C. Grinnell. By the steamship Arabia, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 case, No. 331, marked B. in a diamond before a B. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 cask, No. 5, marked M. before A. J. W. in a diamond, with T. after. By the steamship Asia, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, No. 345, marked B. in a diamond before B. By the steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 346, marked B in a diamond before B. By the steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 1 case. No. 3, marked D K over B. By steamship Arabia, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 1 case. No. 4, marked C T. By the steamship Persia, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 208, marked C. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

September, 1858. 1 case. No. 162, marked J L & Co. By the North Post, from Havre.

December, 1857. 1 keg. No. 2½, marked J L & C in oblong. By the F. Gebhard, from Antwerp.

October, 1857. 1 case. No. 24, marked N in a diamond and L. By the Mary Coe, from Rotterdam.

September, 1857. 1 case. No. 2, marked B double triangle B. By the A. C. Adams, from Bordeaux.

September, 1857. 6 cases, marked B O in indented circle. By A. C. Adams, from Bordeaux.

May, 1857. 2 cases. Nos. 1,074, 1,075, marked A & Co. By the Flora, from Havre.

June, 1858. Packages, marked T. L. Arnold. By the Hermine, from Bremen.

September, 1858. Packages, marked J. W. Herbert. By the Laura, from Bremen.

October, 1858. 1 cask. No. 401, marked E E. By the Hammonia, from Hamburg.

December, 1859. 2 bars, no mark. By the Calhoun, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 case. No. 2, marked J B L. By the Ariel, from Havre.

November, 1859. 2 packages, marked A. F. Kingsbury. By the Bavaria, from Hamburg.

December, 1859. 1 box, no mark. By the Borgund.

December, 1859. 1 case. No. 927, marked line over S in triangle. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.

December, 1859. 1 case. No. 910, marked L Z. By the Nord America, from Hamburg.

August, 1859. 1 case. No. 142, marked P C. By the Saxonia, from Hamburg.

November, 1859. 1 case. No. 202, marked L B. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.

June, 1859. 1 cask, marked O L over A B. By the Neptune, from Liverpool.

December, 1858. 5 cases. No. 1-5, marked B in a diamond. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.

December, 1858. 7 packages, no mark. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.

December, 1858. 1 package, marked B. F. By the Parana, from Buenos Ayres.

August, 1858. 1 package, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

August, 1858. 1 bedstead, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

August, 1858. 6 boxes, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

August, 1858. 9 rolls, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

April, 1859. 1 box, marked J. S. Wilson. By the E. N. Roy, from Monrovia.

September, 1859. 1 box, marked Gould & Hoadley. By the Henrietta.

December, 1858. 1 package, marked S. & Ben Coppie. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.

December, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked G. A. By the Simoda.

May, 1860. 1 package, marked R. E. B. By the Asia, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 4 cases, marked G. C. with F. underneath. By the Carolotta, from Bordeaux.

June, 1860. 1 cask. No. 444½, marked B. in a diamond and G. after. By the Jamestown, from Liverpool.

May, 1860. 1 cask, marked L. in a diamond, J. H. T. underneath. By the Rhine, from London.

May, 1860. No. 204, marked W. B., with A. underneath. By the Revenue, from Antwerp.

May, 1860. 3 bags, marked C. J. By the Robena, from London.

May, 1860. 1 bag, marked A. T. By the Costa Rica, from Aspinwall.

May, 1860. 1 case, marked J. Young. By the John Bright, from Liverpool.

June, 1859. 10 bars, marked N. E. S. By the Chancellor, from Liverpool.

June, 1861. 2 barrels, no mark. By the Henry, from Liverpool.

July, 1859. 1 keg. No. 16, marked L. By the Wakano, from Rotterdam.

March, 1860. Package, marked E. Cushman. By the Tropic, from Singapore.

March, 1860. 3 cases, Nos. 330-332, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Rocklight, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, No. 3,427, marked B. F. and N. J. underneath. By the Alice, from Havre.

March, 1860, 1 case, No. 3,424, marked B. M. By the Alice, from Havre.

March, 1860, 1 case, No. 3,426, Marked B. G. and I. J. underneath. By the Alice, from Havre.

March, 1860, 2 casks, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Trumbull, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 box, marked S. B. Player. By the Trumbull, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 case, No. 339, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Ironsides, from Liverpool.

April, 1860, 1 box, marked D. M. C. By the J. Badger, Bombay.

May, 1860, 1 case, marked W. N. By the Charlotto, from Liverpool.

May, 1860, 4 bars, marked Red. By the Constitution, from Liverpool.

June, 1860, 1 trunk, no mark. By the Mecosta, from Nuevitas.

May, 1860, 1 case, No. 1, marked J. N. By the John Franklin, from Rotterdam.

May, 1860, 1 cask, No. 80, marked K. and B. By the John Franklin, from Rotterdam.

May, 1860, 8 barrels, marked W. Wood. By the Bushire, from Glasgow.

May, 1860, 2 barrels, no mark. By the Bushire, from Glasgow.

June, 1860, 1 bale. No. 873, marked Cheva-M. By the lier, from Buenos Ayres.

August, 1857. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.

September, 1857, 1 case marked A. H. Rosenbaum. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.

October, 1857, 1 case. No. 4, marked A H. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.

November, 1857, 1 case. No. 1, marked C B. By the Ariel, from Havre.

January, 1860, 2 casks, marked J. B. Bond. By the Kangaroo, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 cask. No. 4, marked L L. By the Milo, from Leghorn.

April, 1859, 1 package, marked P in a diamond. By the Tartar, from Hong Kong.

April, 1859, 1 cask. No. 50, marked W H. By the Harriet, from Hong Kong.

April, 1859, 1 keg. No. 98, marked D. By the Amazon, from London.

April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 6, marked T in a diamond. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

April, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked A B. By the Petrie, from Hamburg.

April, 1859. 1 case. No. 103 marked B and C. By the Arago, from Havre.

April, 1859. 1 bale. No. 12, marked PP. By the Ophelia, from Leghorn.

April, 1859. 1 bale. No. 146, marked W before P in diamond with PB after. By Antarctic, from Liverpool.

April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 286, marked HB. By the American Congress, from London.

April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 10, marked JP. By the Sparkling Wave, from Liverpool.

April, 1859. 1 package, marked G and C, with F beneath. By the Carlotta.

June, 1859. 1 box, No. 7, marked A, with T beneath. By the Tosca Helena, from Amsterdam.

June, 1859. 1 bale. No. 3, marked JC in a diamond. By the Don Quixote, from Canton.

June, 1859. 2 bales, no mark. By the Bram, from Hong Kong.

June, 1859. 1 case, marked RJ-OO. By the J. T. Mills, from Bremen.

June, 1859. 1 case, No. 2,529, marked CH. By the Southard, from Havre

August, 1859. 1 basket, marked W. By the S. Sprague, from Bremen.

August, 1859. 1 case, No. 14, marked WPW. By the Wild Pigeon, from Valparaiso.

September, 1859. 1 box, marked A. By the Helene, from Bremen.

September, 1859. 1 bundle, no mark. By the T. B. Bertram, from Havre.

September, 1859. 1 package, no mark. By the A. L. Simelle, from Smyrna.

October, 1859, 1 case, No. 5, marked T. D. R. By the J. C. Jones, from Rotterdam.

March, 1859. 1 case, marked T. W. Hunt, By the Chancellor, from Liverpool.

Oct. 11, 1859. 1 basket, No. 275, marked A. & E. By the Germania, from Havre.

October, 1859. 1 basket, No. 400, marked A. & E. By the Germania, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 box, No. 232, marked B. By the Alexandrine, from Bremen.

October, 1859. 3 bales, Nos. 25, 70, 120. Marked M. B. P. By the W. S. Lindsay, from Cronstadt.

November, 1859 1 box marked A. B. By the D Campbell, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 box, marked F. By the D. Campbell, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 box, marked C. D. By the Louisiana, from Bremen.

December, 1859. 1 cask. No. 18, marked C. F. H. By the B. A. Adams, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 barrel, marked N. B. By the Arabella, from Aspinwall.

December, 1859. 1 keg. No. 1-6, marked H. H. By the Duisburg, from Rotterdam.

December, 1859. 1 keg. No. ½, marked H. H. By the Duisburgh, from Rotterdam.

December, 1859. 1 box, no mark. By the Borgund, from Marseilles.

July, 1860. 1 box, marked G. C. T. By Sea Duck, from Malaga.

July, 1860. 1 box, marked W. E. S. and A. under By the Sea Duck, from Malaga.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 233, marked R. & S. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 bale. No. 1, marked D. in a diamond. By the Invincible, from Macao.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 107, marked S. over M. By the Etna, from Liverpool

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 10, marked J. A. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 2, marked S. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,594, marked line over F n triangle. By the Teutonia, from Hamburg.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 89, marked K. By the Orpheus, from Bremen.

February, 1860. Twenty boxes, marked N over P. By the Luconia, from Rotterdam.

February, 1860. Ten baskets, marked N. By the Luconia, from Rotterdam.

February, 1860 1 case. Marked A, No. 804. By the F. Secor, from Liverpool.

March 1860. 1 case. No. 3,479, marked B B K with P under. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860, 1 case. No. 3,478, marked B B over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,475 marked B W E over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March 1860. 1 case. No. 3,476, marked B Z & J over Nr Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,474, marked B W W over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,450, marked B A M over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,452, marked do. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,458, marked B A over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,472, marked B W G over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,451, marked B A N over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 90, marked V P. By the Undine, from Bordeaux.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 8, marked B S C over N Y. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 1,740, marked B I. By the Daniel Webster, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 89, marked P M. By the Undine, from Bordeaux.

February, 1860. 1 keg. No. 7, marked S & M. By the Luconia, from Rotterdam.

March, 1860. 1 frame. No. 30, marked I. By the J. Daggett, from Glasgow.

February, 1860. 1 bale, no mark. By the Teutonia, from Hamburg.

August, 1858. 1 case. No. 486, marked C. R over F. By the South Carolina, from Rotterdam.

May, 1859. 1 case. No. 2,724, marked A G. By the Progress, from Havre.

July, 1859. 1 cask. No. 112, marked B & Co. By the Amazon, from London.

December, 1859. 1 package, marked J B R in a diamond. By the Aramingo, from Macao.

January, 1859. Four casks. No. 1-4, marked S B T in diamond. By the American Eagle, from London.

January, 1859. 1 case. No. 5, marked S B T in diamond. By the American Eagle, from London.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 4,196, marked H G. By the Ashburton, from Antwerp.

February, 1860. 30 bags, marked R P C. By the Sea Lark, from Kingston.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 335, marked B in diamond and B. after. By the J. Bright, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, marked B B. By the David Brown, from Whampoa.

March, 1860. 2 casks. No. 1-2, marked B. By the Fairfield, from Havre.

June, 1860. 1 package. No. 1, marked D. By the Henry, from Antwerp.

June, 1860. 2 bales, marked A. M. Thompson. By the Golden Rule, from Aspinwall.

June, 1860. 1 box, marked A. M. Thompson. By the Golden Rule, from Aspinwall.

April. 1860. 1 box, marked H. W. Demott. By the Surprise, from Shanghai.

October, 1859. 1 case. No. 6, marked H. G. H. By the Bremen, from Bremen.

November, 1859. 1 trunk, no mark. By the City o Baltimore, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 valise, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 iron tube, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked William Craig. By the Circassian, from Galway.

November, 1859. 4 tubs, marked S. & Co. By the New-York, from Bremen.

November, 1859. 1 case, marked James Wallingford, Pittsburgh. By the Vigo, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Brugiere & Duvivier. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

December, 1859, 1 case, marked V. Barsalo. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Edingurgh, from Liverpool

December, 1856. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Stephen Pritchard. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.

December, 1859. 3 packages, marked A. Holland. By he Prince Albert, from Galway.

December, 1859. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.

January, 1860. 10 cases, Nos. 7-16, marked A B. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 3 cases, Nos. 58-60, marked C. & B. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked J before S in diamond. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked A. G. Marrad, care Wells, Fargo & Co. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 4 casks marked H. Chapman. By the Circassian, from Galway.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.

January, 1859. 1 case, marked Smieton & Brown. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Edward Walker. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 395, marked K B. By the New-York, from Bremen.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 1, marked L C. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Robert Morris, Louisville, Ky. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Fulton, from Havre.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 60, marked W & B. By the Fulton, from Havre.

January. 1860. 1 case, marked Feguir & Co. By the Baltic, from Aspinwall.

February, 1860. Cases. Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, marked J D. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool,

February, 1860. 1 case, marked James Phelps. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 package, marked M. C. Mamara. By the Arago, from Havre.

February, 1860. 1 bale. No. 159, no mark. By the United Kingdom, from Glasgow.

March, 1860. 2 cases. Nos. 540-541, marked S in H. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 case, marked W. A. Hearn. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 211, marked S in a circle. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 4 cases. Nos. 409-412, marked line over ircle. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 10 bales. Nos. 118-127, marked line over H. in triangle, and M. under. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

May, 1860. 1 bale. No. 10, marked N. W. By the New-York, from Bremen.

May, 1860. 1 case, marked John Schmidt & Co. By the New-York, from Bremen.

May, 1860. 1 case. No. 6, marked S. By the Kangaroo, from Liverpool.

June, 1860. 1 case. No. 90, marked G. E. over P. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

March, 1859. 1 case, no mark. By the Weser, from Bremen.

January, 1860. 1 bale. No. 1, marked F. & S. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.

February, 1860. 1 cask, marked J. B. Bond. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.

January. 1860. 5 casks. Nos. 725, 727, 730, marked X. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.

March, 1860. 30 cases, Nos. 31,250-31,259, 34,280-34,299, marked XX. By the Arnold Boninger, from Rotterdam.

May, 1860. 1 bundle, No. 15, marked C. P. By the Union, from Bremen.

May, 1860. 12 cases, Nos. 1-12, marked T W B. By the Burmah, from Rotterdam.

June, 1860. 1 case, marked Geo. Kamm. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.

June, 1860. 1 case. marked M. J. S. Vorhis. By the Yorktown, from London.

July, 1860. 1 barrel, marked R. Paul Akers. By the H. Shelton, from Palermo.

July, 1860. 1 package, No. 5, marked R & Co. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860. 1 package, marked Jonathan Bently. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked H. T. De Silver. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked Andrew Matthews. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked Mary Cock. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked A. Begoden. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked W. B. Massett. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked M. D. Ross. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked Gordon, Talbot & Co. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 20 cases. No. 6781-6800, marked M. L. By he Mary, from Havre.

November, 1859. 1 case. No. 204, marked F. By the Asia, from Liverpool.

May, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked Foster over W. R. By the Progress, from Havre.

March, 1859. 1 case. No. 162, marked E in diamond over L. By the Weser, from Bremen.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOLD AS BONDED GOODS:

December, 1857. 11 casks. No. 21-31. Marked N I in a diamond. By the Mary Hyler, from Glasgow.

November, 1857. 10 ¼ casks, marked R & E. By the Brothers, from Bordeaux.

April, 1858. 1 cask. No. 907. Marked W J & Co. By the Plutarch, from Liverpool.

October, 1857. 24 ½ casks, marked J L & Co. over L two diamonds C. By the New-York, from Glasgow.

February, 1858. 37 cases. No. 1-37. Marked G M. By the Guissippina, from Genoa.

May, 1857. 3 casks. No. 2. Marked D R. By the M. Elizabeth, from Bordeaux.

February, 1858. 3 cases. No. 227-229. Marked B in a diamond W. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.

October, 1857. 2 cases. No. 2-4. Marked E E. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.

November, 1857. 4 casks. No. 245-248. Marked S G. By the Relbanhouse, from Chicago.

October. 1857. 1 case, marked J S over N Y. By the Asia, from Liverpool.

October 1857. 7 casks. Nos. 1,214, 1,218, 1,235, 1,243, 1,259, 1,261, 1,270. Marked W, B. By the Russell, from Havre.

November, 1856. 1 bale. No. 4, marked H. M. within large M. By the Yorkshire, from Liverpool.

July, 1857. Nos. 479, 480, 791, marked W. By the W. Stetson, from Liverpool.

June, 1857. 1 pipe, No. 28,107, marked G. By the James Gray, from Rotterdam.

October, 1857. 6 cases, Nos. 1-6, marked W. D. J. By the R. A. Hearn, from Antwerp.

November, 1857. 4 cases, No. 206-209, marked K. By the Chas. Cooper, from Antwerp.

May, 1858. 1 cask, No. 9,947, marked P. McC. By the Tan from Rotterdam.

July, 1857. 3 casks, Nos. 808, 809, 806, marked M. within triangle. By the Akyab, from Rotterdam.

December, 1857. 1 cask. No. 11,651, marked J S L under Palestine. By the Relbanhouse, from Boston.

January, 1858. 5 bales. No. 1-5, marked M P S, by the Connecticut, from Tobasco.

September, 1858. 2 cases. Nos. 554, 555, marked G S NY within cross. By the Equator, from Bremen.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK FOR 1862.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Aug. 24, 1861.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following Navy-yards:

	Barrels Beef.	Barrels Pork.
At Charlestown, Mass	3,500	4,500
At Brooklyn, N. Y	4,500	6,000
At Philadelphia, Pa	1,000	1,500
Total	9,000	12,000

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1862; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1862, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the Chief of this Bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of October, 1861, and the 1st day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least twelve pounds from the neck end of each fore quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel; all the other pieces are to be packed, *and, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the 1st day of December, 1861, and the 1st day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard and all refuse pieces, and must be cut with *a saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, Key West solar, Onondaga solar, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt can make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white-oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white-oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons, and the iron hoops must be well painted with red lead.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung-stave with the letter B, or P, as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this Bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified (except the twenty per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the Navy Agents, respectively, duly approved by the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, according to the terms of the contract.

The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them on application at this office.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the Bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the Act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the sixth section of the Act of Congress making appropriations for the Naval service for 1846—'47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Navy agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christian names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the Navy, may be rejected at the option of the Department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer, in the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE VESSELS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1861.

The Department will receive proposals, accompanied by models, plans, and specifications, until 12 o'clock Monday, 30th September, 1861, for the complete construction and equipment of two Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 750 tons each, and of three Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 600 tons each, United States measurement.

Proposals will only be considered from successful steamship builders actually engaged in that business, and the name of the marine steam-engine establishment at which the steam machinery is to be made must be stated and will have due weight.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 750 tons must not exceed ten (10) feet, and they will be armed with one rifled pivot gun of 8,000 lbs. weight, two 32-pounder guns of 42 cwt., and one heavy Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle. The complement for each vessel to be 120 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 2,800 gallons of water in tanks; to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff top-sails, square sail, and yard to set flying.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 600 tons must not exceed 8½ feet, and they will be armed, each, with one rifled pivot gun of 6,500 lbs. weight, two 32-pounders of 42 cwt., and one light Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle.

The complement for each vessel will be 95 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 2,000 gallons of water in tanks, and to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff top-sails, square sail, and yard to set flying.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, mast coats, awnings, hammocks and bags, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks binnacles, bells, furniture for cabins and mess-rooms, cooking apparatus and utensils complete, steam machinery, spare work, coal bunkers, filled with Buck Mountain coal, with all the equipments and outfits of every kind, and in all respects ready to receive her officers, men, provisions and armament, and at once proceed to sea.

The armaments, provisions, nautical instruments and charts only will be provided by the Government.

It is desirable to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for ten days of twenty-four hours each.

The specifications must describe fully the material to be used; the manner and size of fastening; the detail of the size, finish and arrangement of the machinery, and of the various equipments and outfits included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotment of space for accommodations, steam-room, magazines, shell-rooms, disposition of coal, and convenient stowage must be provided.

It is to be understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of draft of water, speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, and other points required, with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The bidders must state the least time from the signing the contract or acceptance of the proposal within which they will agree to complete the vessels ready for sea, and deliver them at any ports they may name. The total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required in the foregoing advertisement, and to be embraced in their specifications and plans must be stated, and the bids must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law that, if awarded, they will execute the contract.

Payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth (1-5) of the whole amount for ninety (90) days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time on trial at sea.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposals made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which it may consider most to the interests of the Government and to combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them at its option.

A competent person will be appointed by the Department to superintend the construction and equipment of each of the vessels.

The specifications, plans, and models of parties not obtaining contracts may be withdrawn by them.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

s10-eodtos30.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

SLEIGH WANTED.—A SECOND-HAND, ONE-horse sleigh (Pung). Any person having one to dispose of at a price to suit the times, will find a cash customer by addressing, for one week, JUNIOR, Box No. 107 Poughkeepsie Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, Sept. 4, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS separately, indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at," (name the yard,) will be received at this office until noon on the 2d day of October next, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the Commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement thus:

Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.)

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Form of Offer.

(Here date the offer.)

I, (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town,) in the State of (name the State,) hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement dated (date of advertisement,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz: (here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

I propose as my agent (here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the Navy agent (name the agency) for signatures and certificate.

(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign.)

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town,) and State of (name the State,) and (name of second guarantor, &c.,) hereby undertake that the above-named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice through the Post-office of the acceptance of his (or their) offer before mentioned.

Witness: (Signature of guarantors.)

I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case. (Signature.)

To be signed by the District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector, Navy Agent, or some person known to the Bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, augers.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 2, stone; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood timber and lumber; class No 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 13, pig-iron; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 17, hardware.

NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 4, yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, cypress, and juniper; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 10, slate; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No 13 pig-iron; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 25, iron work, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 14, files; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, augers.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 27 anthracite coal; class No. 29, bituminous Cumberland coal.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the Navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the Department. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Bureau or commandant may require*; such increase, however, not to exceed one half of the quantities stated (and requisitions sent through the Post-office shall be deemed sufficient notice) during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1862; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said Navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and any further description of the articles. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the Navy-yard and *not to employes*, for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or canceled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department. On classes of articles headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly on the first of January, April, July and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, and the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract, that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class; which may be recovered, from time to time, according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by a Navy Agent, Collector, District-Attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the Bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the Bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the Government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, twenty-five per centum.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the Post-office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the Bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in strict *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000.—A good business man, with the above amount of capital, to take an interest in an old-established merchant tailoring and clothing business in this City, done mostly for cash. Address, with real name, to CLOTHIER, Box No. 4,109 Post-office.

$3.000.—WANTED, A PARTY WITH $3,000 to $5,000, to join the advertiser as special partner in an unexceptionable business. Extra interest and good security will be given. Address T. H. N., Box No. 3,556 Post-office. New-York.

$10,000 TURNED TO A 100,000 IN A BUSINESS WAY.—"Seeing insures belief." Those desiring to invest, "if they can see it," (one man wanted,) may address B, Box No. 4,534 New-York Post-office. Communications confidential.

AGENTS, AGENTS, AGENTS.—GREAT inducements offered to canvassers of either sex. Call at the office of the *Ladies' Wreath*, No. 111 Fulton-st., from 11 o'clock till 2.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

BURNING FLUID
50C. PER GALLON.................TO THE TRADE.
ALCOHOL, COAL OILS, LAMPS, &c.
J. S. STANTON, Manufacturer,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-STREET. New-York.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 40 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OPENING NIGHT.

Admission 50 cents to all parts of the Academy.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 16,
First appearance in New-York, of the
GREAT PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
HERRMANN,
Assisted by the celebrated
ORCHESTRA OF THE OPERA.

The manager respectfully calls the attention of the public to the first appearance in New-York of MONSIEUR HERRMANN, who is universally recognized as the greatest living PRESTIDIGITATEUR, and whose performance at the principal opera houses in Europe have been pronounced the most wonderful in their peculiar line.

The performances of HERRMANN are entirely original and novel. The distinguishing feature is the ABSENCE OF ANY APPARATUS, All effects being solely produced by extraordinary MANUAL SKILL.

WINTER GARDEN.

THIS EVENING, the brilliant and beautiful MRS. JOHN WOOD will appear in the charming burlesque of CINDERELLA, produced with new music by the Conductor, Mr. Roppitz, new scenery by Mr. Getz, and new costumes, properties and startling effects. The cast includes Mrs. W. R. Blake and G. Skerrett, Miss Clifton, Lothian, Bennett, Messrs. Harry Pearson, L. Baker, A. H. Davenport, L. L. Gollosy, &c. The burlesque is preceded by COOL AS A CUCUMBER.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS,

Corner 14th-st. and 6th-av., adjoining Palace Garden.
ON THIS (SATURDAY) NIGHT,
BRILLIANT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
In which all the splendid Equestrian Corps will appear.
A GRAND DAYLIGHT PERFORMANCE,
THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK,
For the special pleasure of Family Parties.
Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

Stuyvesant Institute, opposite Bond-st.
ALL THE FAVORITES IN THE FIELD.
GEO. CHRISTY, W. ARLINGTON and Master LEON.
New Comic Interlude,
ESSENCE OF OLE VIRGINNY,
BURLESQUE OPERA AND NEW WALK AROUND.
Admittance 25 cents.

GREAT VICTORY!

WHERE?
IN BROADWAY.
WHY?
Because the Parisian Cabinet of Wonders and Anatomy is ready to open.

GRAND PANORAMIC EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN WAR—With dioramic accompaniments, in connection with a popular lecture, and the most inspiring music, in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, every evening. Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH SCENERY, wardrobe and properties; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, &c., No. 34 Elizabeth st.

AUCTION SALES.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS AT PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th day of September next, the undersigned, Executors of the will of Joseph Konigmacher, deceased, in execution of the directions of said will, will sell by public vendue, on the premises, the following described real estate, late of said deceased, to wit: The well-known and popular watering place, known as "THE EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS," In the County of Lancaster, State of Pennsylvania, 13 miles northeast from Lancaster, 18 miles southwest from Reading, and on the Downington, Ephrata and Harrisburgh Turnpike Road, 59 miles west of Philadelphia, 38 miles east of Harrisburgh, and 11 miles north of the Bird-in-hand station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The property consists of

77½ ACRES OF LAND,

Part of it excellent farming land, and part mountain land, covered with fine chestnut and other timber, with numerous springs of the purest water, which are conducted to douches and baths. The buildings are extensive, and capable of entertaining

FIVE HUNDRED VISITORS.

This watering-place and Summer resort has every season since its commencement been well patronized, at times to its full capacity, and this year has its full proportion in comparison with similar places.

The Columbia and Reading Railroad, now being constructed, passes within one-quarter of a mile of the Springs, and when completed will make

"THE EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS"

The most convenient of access of all the fashionable watering-places.

Possession and a good title will be given on the first day of April next, or immediately, if desired.

Sale will begin at 1 o'clock of said day.

ADAM KONIGMACHER,
WM. CARPENTER. } Executors.

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

BROWN & NICHOLS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Sept. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st.—Sale of second-hand furniture, consisting of parlor, bedroom, dining-room, and basement furniture, beds, bedding, carpets, bureaus, washstands, parlor suites, oil-cloth, chandeliers, gas fixtures, mirrors, refrigerators, China and glass ware, table cutlery, &c.; also, a lot of desks and office furniture; also, a large-sized glass case on stand.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

EXTRA LARGE SALE—OF VERY SUPERIOR household furniture, removed from Brooklyn for convenience of sale. Among this assortment may be found every kind and description of rosewood and mahogany furniture, rich carpets, two superior piano fortes, French plate mirrors, parlor suites in brocatel, &c., &c. The whole to be sold THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Sept. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Fulton-st., near Nassau-st. Catalogues early this morning.

J. H. BURLEY. Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, cooking stoves, bedding, crockery, kitchen ware, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861. }

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury.

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861. }

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861. }

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

ALL WESTCHESTER COUNTY FOR SALE! BACK TAXES!! BACK TAXES!!!—The subscriber, weary of the never-ending song of back taxes, in Eastchester, would notify all interested that full three-fourths of all the village lots in the county are advertised for sale, by the County Treasurer, on the 16th of October next, if not previously settled. Anxious to see the back-tax business settled for once, in Mount Vernon and adjoining villages, the undersigned will attend at the Metropolitan Shades, No. 276 Canal-st., on the 16th, 17th, 20th, and 21st of Sept., 1861, from 10 A. M., to 5 P. M., with a list of all property so advertised, and will ascertain the amount claimed to be due, for all who desire to employ him.

JOHN STEVENS.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SATURDAY, Sept. 14, 1861.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
LAST DAY,
of that wonderful creature,
THE LIVING HIPPOTAMUS,
Or, RIVER HORSE,

from the River Nile, in Egypt. He is the first and only specimen ever brought to this country, and is universally acknowledged to be the GREATEST CURIOSITY LIVING.

Both sacred and profane history have immortalized him as the most marvelous of all animated nature. Indeed, Job says: "UPON THE EARTH THERE IS NOT HIS LIKE." Who, then, can fail to see him? Let all who would do so remember that this week closes his exhibition in New-York. He is accompanied by a native Arab keeper, Sefana, who is himself a curiosity to all who are interested in the different races of the human family. They are to be seen at all hours, as are also

THE WHAT IS IT? ALBINO FAMILY, A LIVING SHARK, SEA LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c.

TWO SUPERB PERFORMANCES take place EVERY DAY, at 3 and 7½ P. M., at each of which is produced an elegant Drama, WOMAN'S LOVE, and the laughable and ever-amusing Farce, entitled LOVE IN LIVERY.

Making the most attractive entertainment in the City. Admission to all only 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

TWO LIVING WHALES

NOW ON EXHIBITION,
Under an elegant pavilion,
AT JONES' WOODS.
These whales have been obtained at great expense
FROM THE NORTHERN SEAS,
And at a great outlay of both labor and money,
A LARGE TANK
Has been erected in these beautiful grounds, in which they are exhibited, and which is supplied with
PURE OCEAN WATER
From the East River, at the rate of
216,000 GALLONS DAILY,
By means of a powerful steam pump, which throws a six-inch stream through
ONE THOUSAND FEET OF IRON PIPE,
Lined with cement, and laid expressly for this purpose.

Admission, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.

On FRIDAYS, festival days for families, the price is reduced to 15 cents; children under 12, 10 cents.

The 2d and 3d av. cars convey passengers to 65th-st., within five minutes' walk of Jones' Woods, the pleasantest ramble in the vicinity of New-York.

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN AND MILITARY COMPANIES.—The Franklin Agricultural Society hold their Fair at Somerville, N. J., on the 17th, 18th and 19th of September, 1861. Premiums of $250, $100, &c., are offered for fast horses—trotting and pacing—single and double.

A premium of $100 is offered for the best drilled, fully equipped military company. Drill to take place at 2 o'clock on Wednesday.

The above are open for all to compete that desire to do so.

The New-Jersey Central Railroad carry stock free, and all articles for exhibition, from Pier No. 2, North River.

Excursion tickets HALF PRICE. Can leave New-York and return the same day.

D. SANDERSON, President.

A. E. DONALDSON, Secretary.

THE TURF.

FASHION PLEASURE-GROUND ASSOCIATION.—Fall Races, Sept. 16, 1861, at 3 P. M.—Match for $3,500; two years old, carrying 81 pounds. J. B. Monnot enters bay filly by *Logan*, dam *Sy pside* by *Emmaus*. John Hunter enters bay filly by *Revenue*, dam *Young Gipsey*, imp. *Mercer*. Same day—Sweepstakes for two years old, carrying 90 pounds, fillies and geldings allowed 3 pounds. $200 entrance, one-half forfeit, the proprietor to add $200. Dash of one mile, four subscribers. J. B. Monnot enters c. f. by *Logan*, dam *Mary Biddle*, by imp. *Glencoe*; ch. c. by *Logan*, dam——. John Hunter enters brown colt by imp. *Balrownie*, dam imp. *Comfort*, by *Irish Birdcatcher*; ch. f. by *Revenue*, dam *Fanny Fern*, by imp. *Glencoe*. P. S.—Forbes entry not named. F. Morris' entry dead. N. B.—Immediately after the race the *Revenue* filly will be sold to the highest bidder to close a partnership. A special train will leave Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M., to convey passengers to the Course. Also boats from James-slip and 34th-st. ferries, every five minutes; also stages from 34th-st. every five minutes to convey passengers to the Course.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK TRACY AND al., against CHARLES STREET—Summons, &c.—To CHARLES STREET, Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in an action in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the place of trial whereof is the City and County of New-York, wherein Frederick Tracy and James Irwin are plaintiffs, and Charles Street is defendant, which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of said County, at the City Hall in said City, on the twenty-eighth day of March, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. eighteen William-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you: and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and thirty-three dollars and seventy-two cents, with interest thereon from the 27th day of March, 1861, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 28, 1861.

TRACY, WAIT & OLMSTEAD,
au31-law6wS Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 18 William-st.

SUPREME COURT. — FREDERICK TRACY and al., against CHARLES STREET.—Summons, &c.—To CHARLES STREET, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in an action in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the place of trial whereof is the City and County of New-York, wherein Frederick Tracy and James Irwin are plaintiffs and Charles Street is defendant, which complaint was filed in the Office of the Clerk of said County, at the City Hall, in said City, on the second day of April, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number eighteen William-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty-two cents, with interest thereon from twenty-ninth March, eighteen hundred and sixty one, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 30, 1861.

TRACY, WAIT & OLMSTEAD,
au31-law6wS Plaintiff's Att'ys, No. 18 William-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.

EDWARD E. MITCHELL,
WM. McMURRAY,
GEORGE G. BYRON. } Executors.

au24-law6mS*

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated, June 3, 1861.

AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Executor of the last will and testament of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.

je8-law6mS*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statutes. WILLIAM DRYDEN, insolvent, of the town of Denmark, in the County of Lewis and State of New-York. Notice first published 14th Sept., 1861. Creditors to appear before Hon. Henry E. Turner, County Judge of Lewis County, at his Chambers in Lowville, Lewis County, New-York, on the 28th day of November, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

N. B. SYLVESTER, Attorney for Insolvent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY S. LEWIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. Francis Walton, No. 41 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1861.

EMILY F. LEWIS, Executrix.
s14-law6mS* EDWARD P. GILBERT, Executor.

THE CREDITORS OF VOLNEY ELLIOTT are hereby notified to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 25th day of September, as a dividend will then be made of all funds in their hands.

BEATTY & MITCHELL,
Assignees of VOLNEY ELLIOTT,
No. 231 Washington-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders, and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
OFFER TO CASH BUYERS GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
At Nos 342 and 344 BROADWAY.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER IS selling woven corsets, nice shapes, hook fronts, at 75 cents; also, Paris patent worleys, very cheap; watch-spring skirts, her own make at 50 cents, and made to order. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves, at No. 884 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Misses corsets and skirts.

THE WAR IN WESLERN VIRGINIA.

COL. JOHN A. WASHINGTON SHOT.

CLARKSBURGH, Va., Friday, Sept. 13.

The rebels commeuced an advance on both pikes yesterday morning, towards Elk Water and Cheat Mountain Summit. They succeeded in surrounding the fort on the Summit, and cut the telegraph wire. They continued to advance on Elk Water until within two miles of our troops, when a few shells from Loomis' Battery dispersed them. Skirmishing was kept up all night.

This morning two regiments were sent to cut their way through to the summit and succeeded, the rebels retreating in all directions.

Two rebel officers, spying round the camp at Elk Water, this morning, were surprised by our pickets and shot. The body of one was brought into camp, and it proved to be that of Col. JOHN A. WASHINGTON, of Mount Vernon.

EVENTS PRECEDING THE LATE BATTLE.

MARCH FROM CLARKSBURGH TO SUTTON—VIEW OF THE VALLEYS AND MOUNTAINS—SKETCHES OF SUNDRY TOWNS—SKIRMISHING ON THE GAULEY LINE—NEW BRIGADES, ETC.

SUTTON, Braxton County, Va., Thursday, Sept. 5, 1861.

My last communication to the TIMES was dated Clarksburgh. We were packing up to move into the bowels of the land, to find rebels to fight. The head of the column filed out of town on Gauley Pike, on the last day of August, at noon. Since then, there has nothing in the shape of important news presented itself worthy to record, and I am compelled to offer, as an apology, a sketch of the march. We swept steadily through narrow valleys and over the mountains—excepting a few hours' halt at Weston—until we marched into camp on the tops of the bold hills around Sutton—now our advanced post on this line. The distance from point to point is sixty-seven miles, over a fair road—macadamized to Weston. The pike between Clarksburgh and Jacksonville—thirty-nine miles—winds through a succession of fertile and attractive though narrow valleys, and over the dividing ridges between the west forks of the Monongahela and the Little Kanawha and the Little Kanawha and the Elk Rivers. Our imaginations were excited by attractive prospects, though none are so fine as some on the routes to Beverly and Cheat Mountain Pass. The valleys are seldom over four or five hundred yards in width, indeed rarely more than one or two hundred. In fact, the major portion of them are merely expanded troughs between the mountains. They are generally meadow lands, producing bountifully, and wherever there is any pretension in the way of culture, it is carried far up the sides of the mountains. The effect of grass-clad hills upon the landscape is extremely agreeable, and if it were not for the rudeness of the people, and their slack twisted habits, you might, by a strong exercise of fancy, imagine yourself in the outskirts of an English park. The soil is extremely fertile—a fact indicated by the superb timber which it supports, as well as by its remarkably heavy produce. Nearly every farm had a thrifty little patch of corn, producing grain enough to make *pone* for the family and friends, besides an acre or so of oats and wheat, and a potato and cabbage garden about as small as a regulation flag. But nine-tenths of the land is devoted to grazing and meadows. The cattle—generally native breeds—are always in such fine condition, that you would believe them to be the best class of graded stock, if not otherwise informed. Every farmer has a half dozen hogs of barbarous breeds, arrow-shaped, lean and slab-sided, long-legged, and swift of foot as greyhounds. Notwithstanding the splendid growth of poplar, all the varieties of ask and oak and other lumber timber, we did not observe any saw-mills, but took it for granted there must be some, since there were a half dozen good frame houses on our line of march.

From Jacksonville to Sutton—excepting three or four miles of rich narrow bottom lands—on either side of Flatwoods, the road pushes over the dividing ridges, and the prospect is extremely rugged and savage, without aspiring to the proportions of grandeur. Now and then there is a forlorn cabin deep down in some lonely gorge, and the inhabitants are as rude as the rocks and tangled forests which protect them from the incursions of civilization. Most of them professed loyalty to the Union, and we took the liberty to doubt it. By a glance at these people we could readily understand that a solitary picket in the forest would not be perfectly safe, if opportunity should offer for the exercise of skill in rifle-shooting.

Although Milford, Jane Lew, Westfield, Collins, Jacksonville, Bulltown, and Flatwoods, are recorded on the map, Weston is the only settlement, this side of Clarksburgh, entitled to the distinction of "town." It is finished, and fenced in by the inertia of the people. It can never grow more, unless a new race of men take possession of the country. It is very beautifully located in a deep basin, formed by a dozen portly hills, which are prevented from uniting at that point by the west fork of the Monongahela. Weston is one of the most conspicuous points in Western Virginia. I suppose its population is about 2,000. It is the market for a very considerable extent of country, being the centre of a number of important radiating roads. It has, perhaps, a dozen good houses, five or six churches, of which the Roman Catholic Chapel, perched high upon the mountain side, is the most conspicuous as well as the most ungainly in architectural appearance. Several years ago the Richmond junto, somewhat alarmed by the demonstrations of the Western Virginia Divisionists, attempted to pacify them by giving them a slight sop at the public funds, and graciously condescended to locate a superb State Lunatic Asylum among the mountains. Weston was the chosen site, because, perhaps, it was the only dignified town anywhere near the centre of the country with level ground enough in it for the contemplated structure. Its projected proportions were enormous—1,230 feet long for instance,—and had it been finished it would have been one of the most stately edifices in America. The foundation was laid and the massive walls were carried several feet above the surface of the earth, when the madness of Virginia cut it down in the very beginning of its glory.

Weston is also historical, as the scene of the first and only successful military exploit of the unlucky Col. TYLER. If we may be permitted to judge by his subsequent career, his success in this instance was a lucky accident. The town is now an important army dépôt, and it owes all its present vitality to the presence of our troops and transportation trains.

"Jane Lew" was our first encampment. A half dozen houses, including a tavern, a tannery and a pottery, are squatted on either side of the road, and the sale of "apple-jack" seems to be the chief employment of its principal inhabitants. "Apple-jack," by the bye, is the *aqua diente* of Western Virginia. It is a villainous cross between bilge-water and *aqua fortis*. The original nomenclature of the town perpetuates the piety of the dutiful son of a doting mother-in-law. Mr. LEWIS desired to unite his own name with that of Madame, in christening the settlement, and compromised by amputating the termination of his own patronymic, and embodying it with the given name of his mother, thus, "Jane Lew."

Jacksonville is remarkable for its abominable anti-abdominal green-apple pies. Bull-town is a hot "secesh" hole at the foot of the divide ridge between the west fork of the Monongahela and Little Kanawha, on its southwest side. Here we first struck the latter stream, a clear and beautiful channel which has its source among the Cheat Mountain spurs near Huttonville. There are two or three houses, and a salt well 750 feet deep at this point. I presume it is a "town" by courtesy. It is now important in a military point of view, because roads and passes from it reach into the heart of the country now occupied by rebels, and it is a favorite haunt of their spies. The salt well ahs been worked fifty years, and it produces forty or fifty bushels *per diem*, supplying a considerable extent of this country. I am informed that is the only salt well in this region. It supplies neighborhood demand at a dollar per bushel. Flatwoods, six miles northeast of Sutton, was our last camping ground previous to our arrival here. It is also known as the "Twin Churches," because two churches stand *vis-a-vis* on opposite sides of the road. I presume it is denominated Flatwoods from the fact that there is an acre or two of tolerably level ground thereabout.

The column marched into Sutton at 9 o'clock yesterday, and encamped on a half-dozen lofty promontories on either side of the Elk River. Col. TYLER, of the Seventh Ohio, was the pioneer soldier in these regions. He fortified several points, which were admirably chosen for scenic effect, and which would have afforded the rebels a capital opportunity to knock thunder out of his troops if they had attempted it. Sutton is a dreary, forlorn string town, squatted in a deep gut formed by the approach of bold mountain spurs on either side of Elk River. It straggles down the river some five or six hundred yards on both sides of the road. The upper row seems to be struggling desperately to hug the bluffs in order to keep from tumbling into the road, and the lower row appears to be crowding into the road to keep from tumbling into the river. You would never suspect this to be the County seat unless an inhabitant should prove it. The Court-house is a melancholy evidence of the poverty and bad taste of the people, and the jail is about as small and as ugly as a backwoods' milk-house. There is a neat wire suspension bridge across the river, but the wonder is—how did it happen?

The surrounding country is extremely wild, savage and rugged, but it abounds with picturesque prospects. How the deuce our Army ever got here is a question which would astonish you as much as it did our soldiers at the beginning of the campaign. One unused to the enterprise of war would imagine that five hundred brave men could destroy five thousand invaders, without loss to themselves, at five hundred points on the route from Clarksburgh. This locality is chiefly remarkable for its heavy fogs, and its dews which fall like rain. The inhabitants assert it's fine sanitary qualifications, and the unusual proportion of hale old men and women prove its salubrity. It is equally favorably got together for offensive or defensive operations, given equal knowledge or equal ignorance of the country to either army. But the rebels have the advantage of us in acquaintance with the mountain passes and salient points.

I need not repeat that I am not at liberty to state our numerical strength or armament, but I may say that we are not as strong as the rebels are alleged to be. The people assure us that LEE's army in Western Virginia is 40,000 strong—which may be or may not be true. I don't believe more than half the story. I am glad to say, however, that our Army generally is in admirable condition, and with anything like a fair fight, we can whip the rebels at the odds of two to one. The stories you have heard concerning the critical condition of Gen. ROSECRANS' column are extremely ridiculous. If my information is correct, our position is very comfortable, and the character of our General justifies the inference that he knows what he is about.

During the past week there have been several skirmishes on the Gauley line and in this region of territory. Lieut.-Col. MATTHEWS, of the Twenty-third Ohio, went to Roane Court-house last week, with a detachment, to rout a gang of rebels who were said to be ravaging that county. He found no enemy, and is returning to his regiment.

A dispatch from Gen. COX, by courier to Gallipolis, and from thence to this point, was received last night, reporting that Lieut.-Col. ENYART, of the Second Kentucky Regiment, attacked the enemy at Boone Court-house on Tuesday morning, and routed them completely, killing twenty-five or thirty of them, and losing but two or three of his own men. Boone Court-house is on the Pond Fork of the Big Kanawha, thirty or forty miles south-east of Charleston. Fayette Court-house was taken by our troops some days before, but the garrison subsequently fell back.

On Wednesday, Lieut.-Col. FRIZELLE, with the Eleventh Ohio, was skirmishing all day with a strong force of the rebels, on New-River road, above Gauley Bridge. Our men held their position and compelled the enemy to fall back, with considerable loss. FRIZELLE lost one killed and several wounded. Our men are eager for fight at every point, and in almost every skirmish recently they have carried away the honors, with trifling loss. The obvious object of the enemy is to feel our lines and break through if possible.

Two or three days ago there was an alarm at Worthington, near Oakland, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which turned out to be a ridiculous affair. It was so far away that I was unable to report it. It appears that an officer on Gen. KELLY's Staff took two companies to Worthington to drive away several hundred rebels alleged to be concentrated there to destroy New-Creek Bridge. He reported that he had made the attack, but was compelled to fall back on account of the superior numbers of the rebels, and telegraphed to Wheeling for reinforcements. The dispatch created a devil of a row, and Gen. WHEAT went up with 300 men. Upon examination he found the report that the enemy had been at Worthington or vicinity utterly without foundation. "Nobody hurt" again.

The business of murdering pickets and solitary horsemen by rebels has been checked by Capt. THEOPHILUS GAINES, of the Fifth Ohio. One of our dragoons was murdered a few miles above here a few days ago, and Capt. GAINES got proof against the murderers. He sent out a detachment of his company with a suggestion that they "had better make no prisoners." Our lads found the three villains, who were known to be guilty, and "dead men tell no tales." The Union men have not lost a picket or messenger in this region since. Capt. GAINES was detailed to superintend the construction of the field telegraph line—a hazardous service—which he performed in the enemy's country. During his operations above here about 400 yards of the wire was cut down and carried off one night. He sent his corporal to an old gentleman whose sons were suspected in the premises, and notified him that if the wires were troubled again within three miles of his house he would show wisdom by leaving the country as fast as he could, and that if he ever came back he would at best find a pile of ashes where his house stands. The old fellow took the hint, and he now patrols the road daily to protect the telegraph lines.

I don't know when this column will move, nor where it will move. If I did know, I wouldn't or couldn't report it. I know nothing outside of camp. The Commander-in-Chief, in short, decrees that no movement shall be publicly recorded until it is *un fait accompli*. If I may be permitted to indulge a pious ejaculation, I will humby submit that writing letters from this department for newspapers is an infernal annoyance. But I am impatiently resigned.

The organization of this department is being perfected by the General, Brig.-Gen. BENHAM taking command of the First Brigade, Col. R. L McCOOK, of the Ninth Ohio, of the Second, and Col. E. P. SCAMMON, of the Third. Gens. REYNOLDS, COX and KELLEY are also in command of brigades, and Gen. SCHENCK is ordered to report to this department. One of the ablest soldiers in the department is Adj.-Gen. GEORGE L. HARTSUFF, whose agency is daily manifest in the rapidly improving discipline and conduct of the Army.

WESTERN.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, visited the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday. He was received with the honors due to his position, viz.: a salute of seventeen guns. The guard was turned out and presented arms, both on his arrival and departure. The Honorable Secretary was accompanied by the Naval (vessel) Examining Board, consisting of the following gentlemen: E. D. MORGAN, Naval Constructor POOK, Capt. BELL, U. S. N., and Chief-Engineer KIMBALL, of the Navy. The party was conducted round the Yard by Commodore BREESE and Capt. ALMEY, and spent two hours in examining with great attention the various works now going on, particularly the gun-boats. Before returning to Washington, Secretary WELLES will visit all the private ship-yards in the vicinity of New-York where vessels are in the course of construction for the Government. He will no doubt also visit all the Navy-yards in the States.

The purchased steamtug *Mercury*, now fitted out as a gun-boat, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday to receive her armament and stores and be put into commission.

The *Satellite* and *General Putnam* sailed at 12 o'clock and the *Valley City* at 1 o'clock yesterday for Washington. After completing their crews they will join the Chesapeake flotilla as already announced.

Major S. D. STURGIS, Second Dragoons United States Army, who distinguished himself at the battle of Wilson's Creek, has been appointed Brigadier-General in the Regular Army by the President. Gen. STURGIS is a native of Pennsylvania, and entered the service July 1, 1846, as Brevet Second-Lieutenant Second Dragoons, after graduating at West Point.

Col. F. S. BELTON, Fourth Artillery, U. S. A., who died in Brooklyn, was interred yesterday in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush. A battalion of marines from the Brooklyn Navy-yard acted as escort and firing party. Col. BELTON was a native of Maryland, and was first commissioned on the 27th March, 1812, as Second Lieutenant of the First Light Dragoons. He greatly distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and was breveted in August, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct. He was in command of Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, for several years subsequent to the Mexican war, and was promoted to the Colonelcy of the Fourth Artillery in June, 1857.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF WAR JAMESTOWN.

A LIST OF VESSELS CAPTURED, AND THE DISPOSITION MADE OF THEM.

The United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, Commander CHARLES GREEN, from the blockade off Fernandina, 2d inst., *via* Hampton Roads, arrived in Quarantine last evening, having come to this port for wood and water, and will return almost immediately. During her blockade she has captured: On the 5th inst., the schooner *Col. Long*, under the Confederate flag, and sunk her, not being able to keep her; same date, the bark *Alvarado*, that had been captured by the brig *Jeff. Davis*, was taken possesrion of by the boats of the *Jamestown*, (not the *Vincennes*, as has been said,) but being aground, and not able to get her off, set her on fire, and destroyed her, to save her from the enemy, as they would have had her off, and taken her into St. Mary's the next day. She also captured the schooner *Aigburth*, since arrived at this port.

The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, CHARLES GREEN; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, N. B. Harrison; Second Lieutenant, Charles Fusser; Third Lieutenant, R. L. Phythin; Acting Masters, Wm. Ellery, G. N. Bates; Surgeon, Dr. Rudenstein; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. C. G. Cleborn; Midshipmen, Messrs. Tyson and Crawl; First Lieutenant Marines, G. P. Houston; Boatswain, —— Long; Gunner, —— Lamplen; Carpenter, —— Hoover; Sailmaker, —— Hunter.

PRIZE VESSELS TO BE USED AS GUN-BOATS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

On motion of Mr. WOODFORD, Assistant District-Attorney, it was this morning ordered by the Court that the Prize Commissioners be empowred to break their seals upon the hatches of prize vessels in their custody, for the purpose of having them examined by the agent of the Navy Department in this City, said examination to be conducted in the presence of one of the prize Commissioners, and the hatches to be immediately resealed after such examination.

It was stated that this examination was with a view of the Government taking any of them for gun-boats that should be found fit for that purpose, on paying into Court the appraised value of the vessels.

ADDITIONAL ARRESTS OF THE ENEMIES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Detectives SAMPSON and DEVOE, who are detailed for duty in the United States Marshal's office, yesterday made three arrests of persons alleged to be guilty of misprison of treason. Their offences are all connected with the operations of the Virginian, MILLNER who was sent to Fort Lafayette on Tuesday One of the prisoners is BENJAMIN F. CORLIES, a member of the firm of CORLIES & MACY, stationers, No. 33 Nassau-street. MILLNER recently came from the South in search of arms and to have bank notes manufactured, and he induced Mr. CORLIES to have $150,000 in bills of the Bank of Pittsylvania, Va., made for him at the establishment of CONRAD FATZER, engraver, No. 216 William-street. This fact came to the knowledge of the authorities, and resulted in the arrest of both CORLIES and FATZER. The bank notes were also seized by the detectives at a house in Second-street, where they had been secreted. They were finished, excepting the signatures of the bank officers.

The same detectives arrested BETHEL BURTON, of Flushing, inventor of BURTON's breech-loading rifle. It is charged that BURTON, having attempted to dispose of his patent to the Governors of the loyal States and failing, went to Richmond to try his fortune. He recently returned thence after having secured, it is said, a contract for manufacturing 50,000 stand of arms similar to the one he had exhibited as a sample. MILLNER, the Virginian before alluded to, is stated to have been negotiating this matter with BURTON, and they were casting about to find a manufacturer of the machinery necessary for making the rifles. BURTON is, like all inventors, very poor, and he leaves his wife and two children almost destitute.

R. R. WALKER, a resident of this City, was also arrested yesterday by Detectives BENNETT and McDOUGALL, and is now confined at Fort Lafayette. He is charged with being concerned with MILLNER and BURTON in the contract for the manufacture of rifles. He did not deny that he had an interest in the rifle enterprise, but disclaimed having traitorous intentions. On his way to the fort, he roundly abused the rebels, and added that he would show his devotion to the Union by his conduct. He had no doubt but that he would be speedily released.

A PRISONER RELEASED.

Mr. JOHN W. ANDREWS, who was brought here on Wednesday in custody of the Rhode Island Marshal, charged with being a Colonel in the rebel Army, has been released, it having been proved beyond question that he is a loyal citizen, and in no way connected with the person of the same name in the Confederate Army. Mr. ANDREWS is a New-Englander by birth, but a resident of New-Orleans, which place he left two or three weeks since for a visit to his mother in Providence. He owns a large property in New-Orleans, and claims to be a good Union man.

SEIZURE OF ARTICLES BELONGING TO COMMODORE TATTNALL.

SACKETS HARBOR, Friday, Sept. 13.

Collector INGLESART to-day seized 24 boxes containing articles of curiosity and art, the property of Commodore TATTNALL, late of the United States Navy. There is great activity at this Navy-yard to-day.

SEIZURE OF MONEY BELONGING TO GEORGIA BANKS.

The United States Marshal yesterday seized $7,000 in coin, which had been placed in the charge of the American Express Company by BINGHAM & PARSONS, of Beaver-street, for transportation to Louisville, Ky. The money was destined for the Macon Bank, Georgia.

SEIZURE OF A TREASONABLE SHEET.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Friday, Sept. 13.

Deputy U. S. Marshal DICKINSON seized a package, this morning, containing about one hundred copies of the New-York *Daily News*, which had been smuggled into the city by private hands.

ANOTHER CONFISCATION IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 13.

The schooner *S. R. Allen*, partly owned in Norfolk, was seized here to-day.

Oct. 5 has been fixed for launching the new steam sloop-of-war *Housatonic*.

ANOTHER VESSEL SEIZED.

The schooner *John*, which is partly owned in Wilmington, N. C., was yesterday seized by the Collector under the Confiscation act.

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 13.

Capt. KING, of the brig *Northman*, before reported condemned at Surinam, came passenger in the brig *Muscovado*, which arrived at Baltimore Sept. 11. He states that the privateer *Sumter* arrived at Surinam Aug. 11, and was at anchor inside of Fort Amsterdam on the 23d of August.

THE NATIONAL LOAN IN TROY.

TROY, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 13.

Over $50,000 was subscribed in this City to-day for the National Loan, on the opening of the books by the United States Agent.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 13.

Massachusetts will soon send to the field six new regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, three additional batteries of light artillery. Of the infantry two regiments are being raised by Senator WILSON, who is devoting his whole energy to the work.

It is reported that Capt. MURPHY, of the New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment, will be Colonel of the new Irish Regiment being raised in Massachusetts.

IMPORTANT TO VOLUNTEERS.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Sept. 13, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 382.—Certified copies of the muster rolls of all companies or regiments accepted directly by the War Department, and placed under the command of the Governor of this State, by General Order No. 71, must be filed with the Adjutant-General, at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York, with the least possible delay. No regimental or company organization can be completed, and the field and company officers commissioned, until this order shall be complied with.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

THE TRAGEDY AT WILLETT'S POINT.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

The testimony before the Coroner's Jury at Flushing, touching the death of the two men who were shot while in the act of leaving camp in charge of Capt. CRESTO, was concluded on Thursday evening. The Foreman dismissed the Jury with the proper charge to consider, and bring in their verdict. After a brief consultation, and comparison of all the evidence, the jury returned, and rendered a verdict as follows: That FREDERICK MARCO and DOMINICK SASSI came to their death by rifle-bullets fired by a squad of men belonging to the New-York rifles, by order of Lieut. GEORGI. As there was no sufficient charge against Capt. CRESTO, to warrant his detention, he was discharged by the Coroner, and returned to the camp at Willett's Point, Yesterday morning he left, and came to this City, and reported himself to Gen. YATES, at the Division Armory, accompanied by Gen. HAMILTON, of the Flushing Artillery. Capt. CRESTO declared his purpose of having no further connection with the Le Gendre Regiment, and reported a list of his grievances. A Court of Inquiry has been ordered by Gen. YATES, composed of competent officers, which was ordered to assemble at Willett's Point yesterday, at 1 o'clock P. M. This puts an end to the civil proceedings in the case, but there will now be a thorough investigation under military authority, which, it is presumed, will place the blame of the transaction where it belongs.

DEPARTURE OF CO. A, SECOND ARTILLERY, MAJOR BARRY.

Major BARRY's Battery of Flying Artillery, which arrived by the steamer *Cahawba* from Fort Pickens, left by railroad at 6 o'clock last evening for Washington. This troop consists of three officers, 86 non-commissioned officers and privates, 60 horses, two 12-pounder howitzers, two 6-pounder guns and four caissons. They left for Fort Pickens in April last, and arrived there at a time of imminent peril. They were compelled to swim their horses half a mile to land, losing eight by drowning and exhaustion. On the 5th inst. they embarked on board the *Cahawba*, which sailed on the same day. The steamer was detained thirty hours at Key West taking in water. Major BARRY mounted his battery on the spar-deck of the steamer, and kept the guns shotted constantly, as considerable alarm was entertained of an attack from the pirate *Sumter*, which was thought to be prowling about the Southern waters. The men were armed with sabres and revolvers, and kept a sharp look-out continually. They reached this City, however, without interruption. Major BARRY was compelled to shoot one of his horses, his leg having been broken during the process of landing. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the troop left the foot of Canal-street, marched through Broadway, Fulton, Greenwich and Murray streets—at the foot of which a tug lay ready to receive them.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.

CAMP HOPE, CALARAMA HEIGHTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in the New-York papers that it is reported that private GEORGE BLAND, of Co. B of this regiment, is a prisoner, and has been sent to the Rip Raps for mutiny, which statement is entirely untrue, as GEORGE BLAND never was arrested. He is with the company now, and he feels very much hurt at such a report, and I hope this will rectify the mistake, as he has done his duty to my entire satisfaction.

Lieut. DAVID FALCONER,
Commanding Co. B, 79th Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

HARBOR DEFENCES OF NEW-YORK.

Some time since the Chamber of Commerce of this City memorialized Gov. MORGAN in regard to the incomplete condition of the forts and other defences of New-York Harbor. The Governor referred the document to Col. DELAFIELD, United States Corps of Engineers, who, on Wednesday, submitted the following reply:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1861.

To His Excellency E. D. Morgan, Governor, &c.:

SIR: The defence of the water approaches to the City of New-York is a subject that has been brought to your notice heretofore, by persons interested therein, with the view to your cooperation in hastening the completion of existing works, and at once providing such armament as could be commanded. Yesterday, I devoted most of my time in accompanying Major WAINWRIGHT, of the Ordnance Department, to the defences in the harbor under my superintendence, with the view of arming them immediately. For your information, I have now the satisfaction of stating that Major WAINWRIGHT will at once mount at Fort Richmond 56 guns; in Battery Hud on, 51 guns; in Fort Wood, 51 guns, in Fort Schuyler, 47 guns, and in the new work partially finished at Sandy Hook, 37 guns—making a total of 242 guns that are to be immediately mounted for the defence of the channels leading to this City, which is in addition to the existing armaments heretofore mounted in other water batteries, bearing on the same channels; making, collectively, a greater number of guns for the defence of this City than exists in most of the fortified harbors of Europe.

While the armament of the forts is in progress, the War Department is also giving its attention to the construction of additional casemated water batteries and land defences contiguous and adjacent to the existing forts, on which additional guns will be mounted. At the present moment I have 257 mechanics and laborers employed on the works at the Narrows, and Capt. FOSTER, of the Corps of Engineers, has a large force at work under his supervision on those at Sandy Hook.

These facts are presented to you at this time, that you may have it in your power to inform the gentlemen who have expressed their solicitude on this subject that the War Department has been and continues to give attention to the water defences of this City, while it is occupied with creating and organizing immense land forces.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
RICHARD DELAFIELD,
U. S. Corps of Engineers.

ARMY BOOTS AND SHOES.

From the Shoe and Leather Reporter.

The demand for sewed army shoes for the United States troops, as well as for sewed and pegged shoes for the different States shows no signs of diminution. Last week a gentleman of Indianapolis left two orders for 5,000 pairs of pegged shoes each for the State of Indiana, and several lots, ranging from 3,000 to 5,000 pairs of sewed shoes, were disposed of at good prices for New-York, Missouri and other States. Government contracts were also placed in Boston for about 25,000 pairs of cavalry boots at profitable rates. These goods are to be made from 8½ ounce oak upper leather. Some of our manufacturers who received contracts on Saturday were cutting and giving out stock on Monday, ready to turn out the goods at the rate of from one to two hundred pairs daily. In every shoe town in the State workmen are engaged in sewing Army shoes, on which they are getting about 50 cents a pair for bottoming. Good workmen are now having steady employment, and making $1 to $1 50 a day. Six hundred thousand pairs of sewed shoes are being made up in Massachusetts, for which Uncle Sam will pay considerably over a million of dollars. A low average of the amount paid for work, bottoming, fitting, &c., would be 60 cents a pair, equal to $360,000 distributed among the journeymen in the State for making the shoes. This is exclusive of the large amount of both sewed and pegged work for the State, as well as of cavalry boots, which will not fall short of one-half the above amount, or $180,000. The Department will commence paying for goods about the middle of September, when our contractors will have a chance to finger some of Uncle Sam's gold.

HOW IT LOOKS IN CANADA.

The Toronto *Globe* comments on the recent outrage in Missouri as follows:

"So far as the North is concerned, we may claim for it that the war has hitherto been carried on with greater regard for the rights of the enemy than could have been expected. Instead of the chivalrous Southerner setting an example to the Yankee whom he professes to despise, the reverse has been the case. In the most trying circumstances the Northern soldiers have shown a moderation as wise as it is humane. It has been reserved for the Confederate rebels—the men who consider themselves the salt of the American earth—to perpetrate an atrocity, which, whatever view be taken of this unfortunate contest, must call down upon them the execrations of the whole civilized world. * * * * * *

We can understand how the commanders of the armies on both sides should find it necessary to break down railway bridges in order to prevent the conveyance of troops and *materiel* of war. But necessity cannot be pleaded in justification of such horrible cruelty as that we have recorded. It is infinitely worse than the murder of wounded men upon the battle-field; for in the heat of blood who can say what he might do? It is worse than using the scalping-knife upon the slain, for the savage can plead tradition and use in palliation of the atrocity. The man who secretly stabs his foe, dastard though he be hates him he slays. But thus to destroy men, women and children, merely for the gratification of political hatred without there being the slightest prospect of gain by it, or without any pretence of use or necessity for it, is devilish in the extreme. It must nerve the men of the North to a sterner determination to trample out the rebellion, cost what it may, and will justify the wreaking of a most terrible revenge upon the traitors who thus shed innocent blood. If the rebel leaders have any sense of shame, or any knowledge of justice, or any regard for the opinion of the world, they will seek out the men who perpetrated the outrage, and make such an example of them that no more deeds of a like kind will be done. Bad as their cause is, there is nothing they could do more likely still further to lower it in the estimation of foreign nations than to allow this wanton outrage to go unpunished. But after all, what else is to be expected in a rebellion avowedly originated for the spread and the perpetuation of human Slavery?"

AN ANECDOTE.

"Occasional" writes to the Philadelphia *Press*:

"A few weeks ago, when called upon to send regular troops into Kentucky, against which you will recollect many Union men protested, alleging that they could defend the soil of Kentucky themselves against the Secessionists, the President remarked: 'I am exceedingly anxious to protect the Union men, and have taken all proper measures to do so, as well in Kentucky as in Tennessee, but I am the head of a great nation, and must be governed by circumstances, and by wise forethought, as far as possible. I will illustrate my position by the fable of the farmer, who returned home, and found that while his two little children were asleep, a number of snakes had taken part possession of the bed. He could not strike the snakes without endangering his offspring, and therefore he had to stay his hand.' The effect of the comparison was unanswerable."

WAR DECLARED AGAINST THE SOUTH BY MEXICO.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Crescent.

MATAMORAS, Monday, Aug. 5, 1861.

The most important news I have to communicate to-day is the quasi declaration of war against the Southern Confederacy by the Republic of Mexico. It is directly notified to us through the State paper at Guanajuato, that Mr. CORWIN had asked and received from the Mexican Government the privilege of passing troops through Mexico for the subjugation of the South. That is the language of this Guanajuato paper, and you can determine the meaning of it as well as I can myself. Old Abe has full permission to march troops through Mexico to attack Texas.

It is considered somewhat doubtful with the Mexican authorities and the people generally that the above paragraph is correct; but I must confess that I place every reliance in its truth. The permission thus obtained, of marching to our attack, was a part of Gen. SCOTT's programme; it was a part of Mr. CORWIN's mission; it was a great diplomatic movement.

While the permission which Mexico has granted is altogether worthless, for no National forces will ever march through this country, it has the moral and political effect of placing the Confederate States in a position of hostility with Mexico, unless the South has lost her self-respect. You can do nothing less than take steps to make Mexico retract this permission, or her Consuls should be dismissed at once, and a strong military force should at once be sent to occupy the Mexican States on the Rio Grande as a security for her peaceful conduct against these frontiers.

Liquor-Dealers' Convention.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Sept. 13.

A movement for such a Convention is in force throughout this region. The following call has been issued in regard to the Convention of the Liquor Dealers of the State:

Whereas, The Excise law of this State has proved unjust and unequal in some of its provisions to the people, and should be modified or repealed; therefore

Resolved, That all the liquor-dealers, distillers, and brewers of this State meet at Convention Hall, in the City of Syracuse, on the 1st day of October, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of coöperating in some desirable movement to be devised by such Convention in protecting their rights and interests from unjust, unequal and odious legislation.

Resolved, That the public journals of this State, as an act of generosity to us, publish the above call as often as their columns will admit.

Signed by 300 persons.

The Distinguished Strangers.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE, SON, AND SUITE, AT THE BREVOORT HOUSE.

The Prince de JOINVILLE, who visits this country for the purpose of placing his son, if possible, in the Naval Academy, now located at Newport, arrived in the *Africa*, last evening, and was waited upon by the Surveyor of the Port, and other officials, who tendered every courtesy to him. The Prince remained on board the steamer until this morning, when he debarked, and proceeded to the Brevoort House, on 5th-avenue corner of 8th-street, where he had previously engaged accommodations. He is accompanied by the following suite, as registered on the books of the hotel: Prince de Joinville and Son, Comte de Paris, Duc de Chartres, Capt. Masolean, Mons. Fauvel, Dr. Leclerc, and five servants, occupying a suite of thirteen apartments. The entire party, it is worth observing, are registered as coming from Claremont, in England, the residence of the Prince. The Prince is a tall, fine-looking gentleman, bearing a marked resemblance to the late MORTIMER LIVINGSTON. It is not known how long his stay in this City may be prolonged.

The Prince and suite were out all day yesterday, returning near the hour for dinner, 5 P. M. Señor LISBOA, the Brazilian Minister, paid his respects early in the day, and having also taken apartments at the Brevoort House, dined with the Prince and his suite.

Arrivals in the City.

Prince de Joinville and son, Comte de Paris, Duc de Chartres, Capt. Morhain, M. Faund and M. Lisboa, are occupying rooms at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson and lady, of Binghamton; Dr. Carpenter, of California; Geo. C. Goodwin, of Boston; Mrs. Field and daughter, of England; L. C. Hopkins, of Cincinnati; A. C. Craven and H. D. Manly, of the United States Navy, and A. P. Miller, of Portland, Me., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Samuel W. Hitchcock, of Boston; Geo. P. Denny, of Boston; Jas. P. Law, of Illinois; A. T. Hastings, of Hartford; H. Atwater, of Detroit; C. G. Ripley, of Minnesota; George Draper, of Boston; P. S. Kintner, of Kentucky, and A. Wolf, of Cincinnati, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. Scroggs, of Buffalo: L. B. Benedict, of Troy; Major D. E. Hungerford, of California, and G. B. Montgomery, of Peoria, are at the Astor House.

Capt. G. R. Taylor, of Michigan; Capt. U. S. Hancock, Major R. Allen, Capt. F. Myer, G. M. Mason, T. B. Alexander, H. Inman, C. G. Harker, C. G. Grier, D. M. Gregg, Dr. Steenberger and E. Ball, of the U. S. A., from California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. C. D. Jameson, of the U. S. A., and Rev. Dr. Evers, are at the La Farge House.

Commander Hewitt, of H. B. M.'s ship *Rinaldo*, and Dr. Charles McMillen, from Washington, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Friday, Sept. 10.

FLOUR in moderate demand for interior and Eastern trade; sales 8,000 bbls., at $4 75 for Fancy, from Spring Wheat. WHEAT dull; sales 3,000 bush. Chicago Spring, at 89c. CORN in fair demand; sales 7,000 bush. Illinois, at 40c., and 10,000 bush. do. on private terms. CANAL FREIGHTS firm, at 31c. on Flour, 9c. on Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports*—632 bbls. Flour; 89,000 bush. Wheat; 45,000 bush. Corn; 1,000 bush. Oats; 1,300 bush. Barley; 1,200 bush. Peas. *Canal Exports*—1,450 bbls. Flour; 20,000 bush. Wheat. Shipped to Montreal, 2,000 bbls. Flour.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 13.

FLOUR better. WHEAT, 3c. higher; sales at 70c. for No. 1; 65c. for No. 2, in store. CORN advanced to ½c.; mixed, in store, 20c. *Receipts*—8,000 bbls. Flour, 107,000 bush. Wheat, 175,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—300 bbls. Flour, 190,000 bush. Wheat, 175,000 bush. Corn. Freights firm: 13c. on Corn; 14½c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

BUFFALO, Friday, Sept. 13.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull and no sales. CORN firmer; sales, 19,000 bushels at 35½c. and 8,000 bushels at 36c. FREIGHTS steady. *Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—200 bbls Flour, 135,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn and 31,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 13.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm; sales 5,000 bushels; Red at $1 14@$1 15. CORN buoyant; sales 2,000 bushels, at 54½c.@55c. PROVISIONS very dull. WHISKY unchanged and steady.

Passengers Sailed.

In the steamship Marion, for Havana and Key West—J. H. Henderson, lady, 2 children and servant, M. F. Hougon, A. Andraca, Miss B. Powers, A. D. Clift, L. Theophite, H. W. Lafferty, R. Lafferty, Jno. Hinchey, H. R. Tilton, James Paul, Andrew Mitchell, Colin McKenzie, Geo. D. Warren, Joseph Schofield, David Cains, S. K. Labalt.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Champion, from Aspinwall—Major Greer and family, J. F. Gilmer and family, Capt. Gregg, U. S. A., Capt. Myers, U. S. A., Capt. Mason, U. S. A., and family, Capt. Hancock, U. S. A., and family, J. S. Kline and lady, J. H. Hickox, Lieut. Inman, U. S. A., Lieut. Ball, U. S. A., Lieut. Alexander, U. S. A., Lieut. Harker, Dr. Steinberger, U. S. A., E. Z. Clark, Mrs. C. Butler, Mrs. A. S. Butler, G. Dickson, H. Parker, John Rigby, D. Thompson, E. W. Lefferts, M. C. Smith, J. Kavanagh, T. S. Dorsey and family, Mr. Reiners and family, H. F. Clark, Alex. Thompson, T. W. Tilden, G. R. Spragt, Major Allen, U. S. A., Lieut. W. Ingerton, U. S. A., and family, H. Hungerford, H. D. McCarty, R. J. Thomas, D. Stever, J. Ray, W. Smithson, Geo. Reynaud, Geo. Mills, Geo. F. Davis, D. E. Powell, Rev. L. D. Herbormer and servant, Rev. C. Brandry, Capt. Charles Mortul, Rev. R. Lewis, U. S. N., Napoleon Lara, child and servant, J. G. Gouera, A. Peneda and child, and 120 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 39 | Sun sets.... 6 12 | Moon sets.... 1 65

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 38 | Gov. Island. 4 27 | Hell Gate.... 5 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Sept. 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Arago, Lines, Havre; Marion, Phillips, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; New-York, Hunter, Philadelphia.

Steamer Tacony, Ely, Philadelphia.

Ship St. Charles, Conway, Antwerp, W. T. Frost.

Barks Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Son; Kate, Munro, Lisbon.

Brig Anita Owen, Wallace, Marseilles, Moore & Henry.

Schooners Kossuth, Small, Bridgeport; Snow Drift, Snow, Boston; Emblem, Kelly, Harwich; Transfer, Tilton, Philadelphia; Potter & Hooper, Goodrich, Tom's River; Adventurer, Barker, Providence, H. J. Rackett; Isabella, Baker, Falmouth, Mass., Wm. Baker; E. Wotten, Dibble, Providence; Connecticut, Whittaker, New-Haven; Alida, Holt, Boston; C. L. Vandevort, Wheeler, Old Point Comfort; Columbia, Grover, Forked River, N. J.; L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford; H. Hudson, Lincoln, Portland; Susan & Mary, Taylor, Newport; Josephine, Matthews, Delaware City; E. J. Munsell, Kelly, Boston; H. C. Brooks, White, Londonderry, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Anna B. Jacobs, Richard, Snow Hill, Md., A. Hayden; M. Maitland, McDonald, Washington, McDonald; Josiah Achorn, Merrill, Bangor; Ralph Heist, Bucklin, Boston; Little Myra, Hills, Hartford; Napoleon, Gorton, May's Landing, N. J.; Pallas, Babbidge, Rockland, Me.

Sloops Mary L., Rowcap, Melville, N. J.; Apollo, Freeman, Mystic.

Arrived.

U. S. sloop-of-war Jamestown, Charles Green, commander, from the blockade off Fernandina 2d inst., via Hampton Roads.

U. S. steam transport Albany, Chadsey, Washington, D. C., 60 hours, in ballast.

Steamship Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall Sept. 5, with mdse. and treasure to D. B. Allen. Left U. S. sloop-of-war Falmouth, Carpenter, commanding; schr. C. Minerva, White, to load for New-York; the brig Arabella Lindsay, for New-York, sld. Aug. 31; brig Ellen Schanks, for Baltimore, sld. Sept. 2; schr. New-Greyhound, Ricardo, for New-York, via Porto Cabello, sld. Sept. 3. The Champion towed the U. S. brig Bainbridge from Navy Bay into the Carribean Sea. The U. S. ship Narragansett was at Manzanilla, Mexico, Aug. 29, all well.

Steamship Noe Dagni, (Span. screw,) Larititiegen, Campeachey Aug. 29, with logwood to master. Came to this port for repairs.

H. B. M. gunboat Steady, Commander Grant, Halifax Sept. 9. The S. mounts 5 guns, and has a crew of 60 men. She brings a Government mail from Halifax.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer J. R. Thompson, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Marena, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Elizabeth, Fowler, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Stevens, Raynor, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Adele, (Han.,) Clausen, Antwerp and Flushing July [illegible], in ballast, to W. F. Schmidt & Co. Was 12 ds. in the English Channel; experienced westerly winds and calms, with fog, most of the passage. Aug. 30, lat. 45 [illegible] lon. 48 10, at 6 P. M., saw 6 large icebergs; were about [illegible] feet out of water.

Ship Bethiah Jewett, (of St. John, N. B.,) Waters, Paguica, Bolivia, June 20, with guano to Geo. G. Hobson. July 13, off the Cape, experienced a violent gale, which stove boat, lost some yards, split sails, &c. Has been [illegible] ds. from the Equator, which was crossed in lon. 37 [illegible] Aug. 15, Isaac Hatfield, of St. John, N. B., fell overboard, and was drowned.

Ship Cornelius, London and Isle of Wight Aug. 9, with mdse. and 43 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Eagle, (of Thomaston,) Curling, Eastport 5 ds., in ballast, to Snow & Burgess. Will load for Europe.

Bark Ab-del-Kader, (of Boston,) Eldredge, Cagliari Aug. 6, passed Gibraltar 14th, with salt to order. Had light baffling winds down to Gibraltar; from thence to Aug. 31, had light easterly winds most of the time, being then in lon. 58; from thence to the Vineyard Sound had light westerly winds and calms; passed through the Sound the 10th inst.

Bark Charles Brewer, (of Rockland,) Pierce, Matanzas Sept. 1, in ballast, to R. W. Trundy. Sept. 9, lat. 34 50, lon. 74 55, saw a fore and aft schr. strg. S., showing a white signal with letter B in the centre. Is at anchor in the Lower Quarantine.

Bark Mustang, (of Mystic,) Pennington, Fort Jefferson, Fla., 14 ds., in ballast, to master. Left brig Howard, of and for Bangor, in ballast, to sail next day; schr. Moonlight, for New-York next day.

Bark George Marchand, (Prus.,) Eschracht, Antwerp 53 ds., with mdse. and 18 passengers to W. F. Schmidt & Co.

Schr. Prince Alfred, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Wells, Fortune Island Aug. 31, with sugar, &c., to F. T. Montell & Bartow. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Scotland, Frances, Hartford, in ballast.

Schr. Tillie E., Anderson, Poughkeepsie, with iron, for Dighton.

Schr. Arctic, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Rodewald, Nassau, N. P., 10 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. Whirlwind, Moxey, Anguilla 15 ds., with salt to Trask & Dearborn.—(Arr. 12th.)

Schr. Emma Jane, Brewer, Hartford, for Albany.

Schr. Henry Jayne, Aldridge, Brookhaven, in ballast.

Schr. Argus, Crowley, Poughkeepsie, for Somerset.

Schr. Sarah Louisa, Yeaton, Rondout, for Augusta.

Schr. Elmira Cornelius, Simonson, Troy, for Bristol.

WIND—Sunrise, N. W.; sunset, S.

Ship Elena, of and from Remsen, 42 ds.

Bark George Bradford, (Br.,) from Glasgow.—Both by pilot boat Edwin, No. 14.

Below.

Bark Zelia, (Br.,)
Brig Thomas Tileston.
Brig Julia E. Arey.

Sailed.

Sept. 12—Ships Mary L. Sutton, Admiral; Belle of the Ocean, and Servannais, (Fr.,) Havre; Christiana, London; Emerald Isle and Ontario, Liverpool; W. H. Wharton, Antwerp; Crest of the Wave, Valparaiso. Barks Abbyla, Oldenburg, (Oldg.) and E. Kessler, (Prus.,) Cork; Emily, Leghorn; Mansanito, (Br.,) Londonderry; Tybee, (Br.,) Sidney, N. S. W.; New-Orleans, (Brem.,) Antwerp; Laura, (Brem.,) and St. Bernard, (Brem.,) Havre. Brigs Geo. Albert, Marseilles; Daniel Trowbridge, Demerara; La Grange, Montevideo; John Butler, St. Thomas; Mary Emily, (Br.,) Havana; A. P. L., (Br.,) Jamaica. Schooners Volant, (Br.,) Halifax, N. S.; Princess, St. Thomas; Marine, Rio Janeiro; Euphemia, Havana.

Sept. 13—U. S. steamers Satellite and W. G. Putnam, for the Chesapeake. Steamship Marion, Havana. Bark Reindeer, Barbados.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Joseph, of Boston, while lying off the Battery last night was run into by an unknown steamtug, having a canal boat in tow, which carried away jib-boom, cutwater, stove in bow, &c. This morning, while getting the jib-boom inboard, Chas. Blanchard, 2d officer, a native of Massachusetts, aged 36 years, fell overboard, and was lost. The body has not been recovered.

NOTICE TO MARINERS, (NO. 6.)

LIGHT-VESSEL OFF TAIL OF THE HORSE-SHOE.

A light-vessel, schooner-rigged, painted straw color, and exhibiting one light from sunset to sunrise every night, will be placed off the "Tail of the Horse-shoe," which forms the dividing line between the main and ship channels leading respectively from inside of Cape Henry to Hampton Roads and up the Chesapeake Bay. This light-vessel will be anchored in between 5 fathoms and 6 fathoms water at mean low tide, and just outside of the spot where Buoy R is marked on the Coast Survey Chart of the entrance to the Chesapeake Bay. The two masts are each [illegible] feet in length from the deck, including the 10 feet poles of each. The light will be exhibited at an elevation of [illegible] feet above the water, and should be seen from the deck of a vessel 15 feet above the sea level, in clear weather, at a distance of 12 nautical miles. During hazy, thick and foggy weather, a large bell will be sounded at short intervals of time, alternated by the blowing of a fog-horn. When this vessel is anchored at her station a new notice will be issued giving the exact bearings to different prominent points and localities in the vicinity. The following bearings will not be far from the proposed position to the several objects, viz.: To Cape Henry light-house, S. E. by S. ¼ S.; to Willoughby light vessel, W. ¾ N.; to Back River light-house, N. W. by W. ¼ W. The range line of the "Tail of the Horse-Shoe" light-vessel and the Back River light-house or light-vessel brought to bear N. W. by W. ¼ and run for on that bearing, will bring vessels through the mid-channel between the Point of Cape Henry and the three-fathom curve of the "Outer Middle Ground" on the opposite side. By order.

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office Light-house Board,
Washington City, Aug. 21, 1861.

Spoken, &c.

Ashburton—ship, bound W., exchanged signals with, Aug. 16, lat. 51 41, lon. 13 28.

Adriatic—ship, bound E., exchanged numbers with, Aug 27, lat. 46, lon. 38 15.

Peri—bark, of Portland, from Portland for Havana, Sept. 9, lat. 41 50, lon. 69 30.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, Sept. 5—Sld. Aug. 31, Am. bark Arethusa, for Port-au-Prince; Am. bark Arabella, New-York.

At Cagliari, Aug. 6, barks Sachem, of Boston, Atkins, for Boston in 3 ds.; Pilot Fish, of and for Portland, Humphreys, in 10 ds.; brig Afton, (Br., of P. E. I.,) Atwater, for Boston in 3 ds.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

LEFT HOME ON SUNDAY, AUG. 25, 1861, JAMES DUNN, aged 12 years, very tall for his age, light brown hair, cut short, and brown eyes; had on when he left home, gray jacket, black pants, drab cap and strong shoes. Any person knowing of such a boy will confer a great favor, and be well rewarded, by his parents, on calling or addressing Mr. DUNN, No. 18 Pine-st., No. 74 West 13th-st., or 112th st., Harlem, between 3d and 4th avs.

DISBROW'S
SKATING GYMNASIUM,
(Late Riding Academy,)
5th-av., corner of 39th-st.

Will open to the public on MONDAY, 16th inst., for instruction and exercise in the healthful and beautiful art of Parlor Skating.

Professor of Skating—Mr. J. HAINES.

Ladies daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Gentlemen daily from 7 to 9 A. M. and 6 to 8 P. M.

Children daily from 3 to 6 P. M.

Private parties can engage the Academy from 1 to 3 P. M.

Evening for ladies and gentlemen from 8 to 10 P. M.

A band of music will perform every evening.

Mr. DISBROW intends to make this establishment one of the most attractive places of amusement in the City, and to maintain its respectability, he reserves the privilege of excluding all objectionable persons.

Terms of subscription made known on application.

Skates, of the most approved patterns, for sale, to let, and repaired.

Single admission, with privilege of skating, 25 cts.

Children, under 12 years of age, 15 cts.

$100 REWARD.

The following described Treasury Notes have been lost or mislaid this day:

No. 4,692, dated 19th August, for $1,000, interest 6 per cent.
No. 4,696, dated 19th August, for $1,000, interest 6 per cent.
No. 35,745, dated 19th August, for $50, interest 6 per cent.

All parties are notified not to negotiate the same, and the above reward will be paid if they are returned to

W. C. PICKERSGILL & CO., No. 47 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1861.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—MORAL ASPECTS OF THE WAR.—SUNDAY EVENING, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Speakers, Revs. WM. P. STRICKLAND, D. D., H. W. BEECHER, D. D., CHAS. CHAUNCEY GOSS and H. W. BELLOWS, D. D.

GRAND RALLY FOR THE UNION—On the basis of Justice and Righteousness, on TUESDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans. Speakers, Revs. S. H. TYNG, D. D., THEO. L. CUYLER, GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D., and A. COOKMAN.

OPEN AIR PREACHING—For the families of Volunteers, on Astor-place, on every SUNDAY, at 5 o'clock. Rev. H. D. NORTHRUP preaches to-morrow.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING at Strattonport, Whitestone, Great Neck, City Island and New-Rochelle. The favorite steamer MAYFLOWER leaves Robinson-st., N. R., at 7¾ A. M.; James'-slip, E. R., at 8¼; Delancy-st., 8¾; 11th-st., 9; 26th-st., 9¼. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3 P. M.; New-Rochelle, 3½, making all the landings.

YOUTH'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF the 7th-st. M. E. Church will hold their regular Monthly Meeting TO-MORROW, Aug. 15, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. Addresses may be expected from Rev. J. S. DEIHL, U. S. Consul to Batavia, and EDWARD GILBERT, Esq. All friends of the cause are cordially invited to attend.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH DAY AND boarding school, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, reopened; new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age; classics, mathematics, French, Spanish and German taught without extra charge. Junior department under Mme. Lespinasse's care.

PARIS WINTER MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., respectfully informs merchants and milliners from the country that she is now prepared to exhibit the very latest styles of Paris Patterns, Bonnets and Fall Millinery at the lowest wholesale cash prices.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A family grocery-store, in Broadway, above Union-square, for sale low, together with an advantageous lease of the premises. One of the best locations in the City for first-class custom. Inquire at No. 35 Cedar-st., up stairs.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board, on reasonable terms, by applying at No. [illegible] Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, near the City Hall. Convenient to the cars.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

Bold Movement of the Rebels under Beauregard.

Occupation of a Hill a Mile from Fort Corcoran.

ANOTHER BATTLE REPORTED IN MISSOURI.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 13.

The rebels appeared in force this afternoon some five thousand strong on the hills near BASIL HALL's house, captured our pickets in the house, and drove the others to Ball's Cross-roads, firing on them with shell on their retreat. The rebels have since burned HALL's house and some half dozen more in that vicinity. The glare of the burning buildings is seen from streets here. This hill is but little over a mile from Fort Corcoran, and less than four from the President's house.

FREAKS OF YOUNG REBELS.

About 12 o'clock to-night, two young rebels of this city, while walking down Pennsylvania-avenue, commenced hurrahing for JEFF. DAVIS. A Lieutenant of the volunteers immediately attempted to arrest them, when a fight ensued, in the midst of which one of them, named HELLEN, ran into Brown's Hotel, seized a rung from a settee, came out and dealt several violent blows upon the head of the Lieutenant, causing a bad wound. Both immediately ran into Brown's Hotel, and attempted to conceal themselves, in which they were aided by some of the employes. Capt. DRAKE DEKAY happened to be present, and he directed their arrest by the police. They succeeded in getting one, named GALT, into custody, but HELLEN had in the meantime gone up stairs in Brow's Hotel, where he is still secreted. A guard of police is about the place to prevent his escape. Both are connected with families in good standing in Washington.

PRISONERS ESCAPED FROM RICHMOND.

The steamer *Resolute*, of the Potomac flotilla, arrived this evening at the Navy-yard, having on board Capt. JOHN R. HURD, Quartermaster CHAS. I. MURPHY, and Lieut. RAYNOR, who had recently escaped from Richmond. Capt. HURD was attached to the Kentucky Volunteers, and was taken prisoner in Northwestern Virginia; Quartermaster MURPHY was of the New-York Thirty-eighth, and Lieut. RAYNOR of the First Ohio Volunteers. Both the latter were taken prisoners at Bull Run.

Lieut. MURPHY was engaged caring for the wounded at Sudley's Church, when a detachment of Col. STEWART's cavalry came up and took the wounded and those in attendance in custody. They were treated with great kindness, Lieut. CUMMING, of the cavalry, only eliciting from them a promise that they would not attempt to escape, and giving them assurances that they would be treated as prisoners of war. They were left without any guard during the night, a few of the cavalry occasionally visiting the church to see that there was no movement for escape. On Monday night an order came from Gen. BEAUREGARD to have all the prisoners, except the wounded, removed at once to Manassas, and though they left two hundred and eighty wounded uncared for, they were compelled to leave. Three men, not surgeons, were left to give the wounded water, while the remainder, including nine surgeons, were taken to Manassas. On learning the condition of things at Sudley's Church, Col. PRESTON, of the rebel Army, regretted that the order had been sent, and he gave permission to the whole party to return, provided they would take an obligation not to bear arms against or to aid the enemies of the Confederate States. This obligation, however, Mr. MURPHY refused to take, and he, with others, was sent to Richmond. He states that at Manassas parallel earthworks had been thrown up in every direction as far as the vision could reach. They were well supplied with artillery. On their way to Richmond the prisoners were treated with kindness by the officers in charge, though they were the subject of great curiosity to the multitude on the way. They suffered no insult, except from the women, who eagerly questioned them as to their intentions, making insulting allusions to the Yankees. Arrived at Richmond, the prisoners were taken to LIGGON's tobocco factory, where they are still confined. They were all treated as well as the rebel soldiers were, being furnished with an abundance of food. Mr. MURPHY, until a fortnight before his escape, being an attendant upon the sick, was permitted to go about the city, but this permission was subsequently withdrawn, and he remained a close prisoner until he made his escape. Learning that his wife was in deep distress at his imprisonment, he determined to effect his escape, and in concert with Lieut. RAYNOR and Capt. HURD, devised a plan.

They observed that the surgeons were permitted to pass in and out without obstruction, they being distinguished by a bit of red ribbon, and as the sentinels were changed every two hours they thought they could pass by the guard as surgeons, provided they could get the necessary badge. tearing a bit of red flannel from one of their shirts, and putting it on his coat, Lieut. RAYMOR passed out without difficulty, and by a previous arrangement he made a purchase of a pocket compass and a map of Virginia. Mr. MURPHY and Capt. HURD passed out on the next relief by the same means, and met Lieut. RAYMOR on the corner of a neighboring street. This was about 8 o'clock on the 5th inst.

Their purpose in the escape was to leave Richmond, following a northeasterly direction, crossing the Rappahannock, to reach the Potomac, where they expected to reach our fleet. This they successfully accomplished, after great privation and suffering, extending through several days, of which the following is a brief narrative:

After going half a mile beyond the city limits they struck the Union turnpike, which they followed out. Owing to the darkness they successively ran upon a toll-gate guarded with soldiers, and a breastwork with cannon, from which they retreated, and succeeded in turning unperceived through neighboring fields. They met country wagons, all of which they avoided. After traveling fifteen miles they went to to sleep as daylight dawned in the woods. At 9 o'clock in the morning they resumed their march, keeping in the woods, however, as long as daylight lasted. They ate during the day their only feed, a sandwich each, which they had brought with them. The second night they crossed the Chickahominy River on a mill-dam, and continued their march until daylight, when they reached a large plantation, and nearly encountered a number of negroes going to their work. They succeeded in avoiding them, and continued their journey during the day, crossing the Pamonkey River by means of a raft, which they constructed. They then built a fire in the wood, and made a good meal of roasted corn and potatoes, both of which they had secured in fields on their route. During their whole route, the roads frequently took them out of their course, in which case they would abandon them, and, guided by their compass, would go across the country until they struck another road which suited their destination. Generally they slept during the day, doing most of their traveling by night, and of course at times suffering terribly from hunger, thirst and insects.

On Saturday they succeeded in crossing the bridge over the Matapony River without observation.

Their map, of course, was of little value to them as regards the detail of the country through which they were traveling, and they were at a loss to determine where they were. On one of the roads they came to a country store, on which they discovered by the moonlight a notice posted, which they tore off and took with them to the woods. On lighting a piece of candle, they discovered it to be a notice to the creditors of the late Gen. GARNETT, who was killed in Western Virginia, to present their claims at Bowling Green, in Carolina County. This saved them the risk of making personal inquiries as to where they were, which they had determined to do the next morning.

On that night they met a negro in the woods, but they passed by each other without salutation. They were assisted, too, by an inspection of a guide-board, and at this point a negro suddenly came upon them unawares, but in a seeming fright he ran away. Fearing that he might give the alarm, they ran for a long distance, that they might be beyond the danger of pursuit.

On Wednesday morning, about 2 o'clock, they reached the Rappahannock, where they were fortunate in finding a small boat. Mr. MURPHY took off his shoes in passing through a small village near the river, that he might avoid making any noise, and in getting into the boat he accidentally left his shoes on the bank. This was the occasion of much suffering subsequently, as he had to perform the remainder of his journey in bare feet, which were terribly blistered and swollen. Having crossed the Rappahannock, they started for the Potomac. They had traveled but a short distance when they found themselves upon the margin of a deep swamp, through which they were compelled to wade with mud knee deep for half a mile. They continued on their course until they came within sight of the Potomac. They encountered a party of negroes unexpectedly, and were compelled to speak or be the subject of suspicion. They inquired for a boat to carry them across the river, announcing themselves to be Confederate officers with despatches. They were directed up to a creek, on nearing which they discovered a negro rowing in a boat. They watched him until he landed, when they quietly stole his boat and rowed down the creek to the Potomac. They found the boat too small to carry them across the river, and meeting another negro, they traded for a better thougu a small boat, giving him three dollars in addition.

They accidentally started on their journey across the Potomac from the mouth of Pope's Creek, where they saw the plain slab announcing the spot where WASHINGTON was born. At that point the Potomac is wide, and they had hardly started before a heavy storm arose, and they remained in the greatest peril for some hours. One was constantly kept bailing, but by good fortune they reached a Maryland fishing-smack. Even then they had great difficulty in reaching our vessels. They landed near the residence of Mr. BURROUGHS, at Cedar Point, a determined Union-man, who received and kindly treated them. The next day they proceeded to a point three miles distant, and hailed the revenue-cutter *Howell Cobb*, asking that a boat be sent for them, they stating that they were prisoners escaped from Richmond. The request was regarded as a secession snare, and it was refused, and much disappointed, weary and travel-worn, they made their way again to Mr. BURROUGH's house. Capt. HURD in the meantime having left the party, was near being captured by the Maryland Secessionists. This morning, however, they succeeded in reaching the *Howell Cobb*, where they were kindly received by her officers, and were then transferred to the *Resolute*, which conveyed them to the city.

Of the condition and strength of the rebel Army, none of the three gentlemen were able to come to any satisfactory conclusion, although they are all intelligent, educated and observing men. Their communications were principally with privates of the rebel Army or citizens, who, of course, were only apprised of the movements by popular humor. They conclude, however, that they have a very powerful force, with an abundance of provisions. The rebels themselves appeared to be in excellent spirits, and anxious for another battle with the Yankees.

Mr. MURPHY was surprised at the large number of Irishmen in the rebel ranks. They were indifferently clothed, the material used being almost entirely of a gray homespun cloth. They were well armed with Springfield and other improved muskets, and Colt's revolvers seemed to be as numerous among privates as they were in our own ranks. A favorite arm which they wore was a huge bowie-knife. No specie was in circulation of any moment, shinplasters being the only circulating medium in extensive use. Merchants would not receive bills in payment, except a certain quantity of goods were purchased.

The fortifications about Richmond, as they learned by the Richmond papers, had been completed a few days before their escape, and the negroes who had worked upon them had been discharged. They were done mostly by free negroes ressed into the service, who had been paid £11 per month in Virginia currency.

The gentlemen desire to express their thanks to Capt. CRAVEN, Lieut. GASH, Capt. FOSTER, and others of our fleet, for acts of kindness to them after they had reached the decks of the flotilla.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 13.

CASSIUS M. CLAY's Washington Guards, who rendered such efficient service in the defence of the capital in the dark days in April, held a meeting to-night at their head-quarters, and unanimously resolved to celebrate the 17th of September, the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States and the delivery of WASHINGTON's Farewell Address.

Prof. AMASA MCCOY, the Secretary of the Clay Guards, was invited to deliver the oration. Prof. MCCOY accepted the invitation, and announced that the theme of his lecture would be: "Mr. RUSSELL and the London *Times* on the Rebellion and the War against the National Constitution."

The President of the United States, Gen. MCCLELLAN, Mr. HOLT, the Secretary of State, and two or three hundred of the most distinguished civil and military characters now at the national capital, are to be specially invited to attend.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, Friday, Sept. 13.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat* says:

"A messenger has just arrived from Booneville with dispatches, saying that 800 Secessionists had attacked the National troops at that point, and the fighting continued when the messenger left."

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 13.

Capt. KING, of the brig *Northman*, before reported condemned at Surinam, came passenger in the brig *Muscovado*, which arrived at Baltimore Sept. 11. He states that the privateer *Sumter* arrived at Surinam Aug. 11, and was at anchor inside of Fort Amsterdam on the 23d of August.

THE NATIONAL LOAN IN TROY.

TROY, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 13.

Over $50,000 was subscribed in this City to-day for the National Loan, on the opening of the books by the United States Agent.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

COL. JOHN A. WASHINGTON SHOT.

CLARKSBURGH, Va., Friday, Sept. 13.

The rebels commenced an advance on both pikes yesterday morning, towards Elk Water and Cheat Mountain Summit. They succeeded in surrounding the fort on the Summit, and cut the telegraph wire. They continued to advance on Elk Water until within two miles of our troops, when a few shells from Loomis' Battery dispersed them. Skirmishing was kept up all night.

This morning two regiments were sent to cut their way through to the summit and succeeded, the rebels retreating in all directions.

Two rebel officers, spying round the camp at Elk Water, this morning, were surprised by our pickets and shot. The body of one was brought into camp, and it proved to be that of Col. JOHN A. WASHINGTON, of Mount Vernon.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, visited the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday. He was received with the honors due to his position, viz.: a salute of seventeen guns. The guard was turned out and presented arms, both on his arrival and departure. The Honorable Secretary was accompanied by the Naval (vessel) Examining Board, consisting of the following gentlemen: E. D. MORGAN, Naval Constructor POOK, Capt. BELL, U. S. N., and Chief-Engineer KIMBALL, of the Navy. The party was conducted round the Yard by Commodore BREESE and Capt. ALMEY, and spent two hours in examining with great attention the various works now going on, particularly the gun-boats. Before returning to Washington, Secretary WELLES will visit all the private ship-yards in the vicinity of New-York where vessels are in the course of construction for the Government. He will no doubt also visit all the Navy-yards in the States.

The purchased steamtug *Mercury*, now fitted out as a gun-boat, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday to receive her armament and stores and be put into commission.

The *Satellite* and *General Putnam* sailed at 12 o'clock and the *Valley City* at 1 o'clock yesterday for Washington. After completing their crews they will join the Chesapeake flotilla as already announced.

Major S. D. STURGIS, Second Dragoons United States Army, who distinguished himself at the battle of Wilson's Creek, has been appointed Brigadier-General in the Regular Army by the President. Gen. STURGIS is a native of Pennsylvania, and entered the service July 1, 1846, as Brevet Second-Lieutenant Second Dragoons, after graduating at West Point.

Col. F. S. BELTON, Fourth Artillery, U. S. A., who died in Brooklyn, was interred yesterday in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush. A battalion of marines from the Brooklyn Navy-yard acted as escort and firing party. Col. BELTON was a native of Maryland, and was first commissioned on the 27th March, 1812, as Second Lieutenant of the First Light Dragoons. He greatly distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and was breveted in August, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct. He was in command of Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, for several years subsequent to the Mexican war, and was promoted to the Colonelcy of the Fourth Artillery in June, 1857.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF WAR JAMESTOWN.

A LIST OF VESSELS CAPTURED, AND THE DISPOSITION MADE OF THEM.

The United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, Commander CHARLES GREEN, from the blockade off Fernandina, 2d inst., *via* Hampton Roads, arrived in Quarantine last evening, having come to this port for wood and water, and will return almost immediately. During her blockade she has captured: On the 5th inst., the schooner *Col. Long*, under the Confederate flag, and sunk her, not being able to keep her; same date, the bark *Alvarado*, that had been captured by the brig *Jeff. Davis*, was taken possesrion of by the boats of the *Jamestown*, (not the *Vincennes*, as has been said,) but being aground, and not able to get her off, set her on fire, and destroyed her, to save her from the enemy, as they would have had her off, and taken her into St. Mary's the next day. She also captured the schooner *Aigbuth*, since arrived at this port.

The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, CHARLES GREEN; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, N. B. Harrison; Second Lieutenant, Charles Fusser; Third Lieutenant, R. L. Phythin; Acting Masters, Wm. Ellery, G. N. Bates; Surgeon, Dr. Rudenstein; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. C. G. Cleborn; Midshipmen, Messrs. Tyson and Crawl; First Lieutenant Marines, G. P. Houston; Boatswain, —— Long; Gunner, —— Lamplen; Carpenter, —— Hoover; Sailmaker, —— Hunter.

PRIZE VESSELS TO BE USED AS GUN-BOATS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

On motion of Mr. WOODFORD, Assistant District-Attorney, it was this morning ordered by the Court that the Prize Commissioners be empowred to break their seals upon the hatches of prize vessels in their custody, for the purpose of having them examined by the agent of the Navy Department in this City, said examination to be conducted in the presence of one of the prize Commissioners, and the hatches to be immediately resealed after such examination.

It was stated that this examination was with a view of the Government taking any of them for gun-boats that should be found fit for that purpose, on paying into Court the appraised value of the vessels.

A PRISONER RELEASED.

Mr. JOHN W. ANDREWS, who was brought here on Wednesday in custody of the Rhode Island Marshal, charged with being a Colonel in the rebel Army, has been released, it having been proved beyond question that he is a loyal citizen, and in no way connected with the person of the same name in the Confederate Army. Mr. ANDREWS is a New-Englander by birth, but a resident of New-Orleans, which place he left two or three weeks since for a visit to his mother in Providence. He owns a large property in New-Orleans, and claims to be a good Union man.

SEIZURE OF ARTICLES BELONGING TO COMMODORE TATTNALL.

SACKETS HARBOR, Friday, Sept. 13.

Collector INGLESART to-day seized 24 boxes containing articles of curiosity and art, the property of Commodore TATTNALL, late of the United States Navy. There is great activity at this Navy-yard to-day.

SEIZURE OF MONEY BELONGING TO GEORGIA BANKS.

The United States Marshal yesterday seized $7,000 in coin, which had been placed in the charge of the American Express Company by BINGHAM & PARSONS, of Beaver-street, for transportation to Louisville, Ky. The money was destined for the Macon Bank, Georgia.

SEIZURE OF A TREASONABLE SHEET.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Friday, Sept. 13.

Deputy U. S. Marshal DICKINSON seized a package, this morning, containing about one hundred copies of the New-York *Daily News*, which had been smuggled into the city by private hands.

ANOTHER CONFISCATION IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 13.

The schooner *S. R. Allen*, partly owned in Norfolk, was seized here to-day.

Oct. 5 has been fixed for launching the new steam sloop-of-war *Housatonic*.

ANOTHER VESSEL SEIZED.

The schooner *John*, which is partly owned in Wilmington, N. C., was yesterday seized by the Collector under the Confiscation act.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept, 13.

Massachusetts will soon send to the field six new regiments of infantry; one of cavalry, three additional batteries of light artillery. Of the infantry two regiments are being raised by Senator WILSON, who is devoting his whole energy to the work.

It is reported that Capt. MURPHY, of the New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment, will be Colonel of the new Irish Regiment being raised in Massachusetts.

IMPORTANT TO VOLUNTEERS.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Sept. 13, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 382.—Certified copies of the muster rolls of all companies or regiments accepted directly by the War Department, and placed under the command of the Governor of this State, by General Order No. 71, must be filed with the Adjutant-General, at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York, with the least possible delay. No regimental or company organization can be completed, and the field and company officers commissioned, until this order shall be complied with.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

THE TRAGEDY AT WILLETT'S POINT.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

The testimony before the Coroner's Jury at Flushing, touching the death of the two men who were shot while in the act of leaving camp in charge of Capt. CRESTO, was concluded on Thursday evening. The Foreman dismissed the Jury with the proper charge to consider, and bring in their verdict. After a brief consultation, and comparison of all the evidence, the jury returned, and rendered a verdict as follows: That FREDERICK MARCO and DOMINICK SASSI came to their death by rifle-bullets fired by a squad of men belonging to the New-York rifles, by order of Lieut. GEORGI. As there was no sufficient charge against Capt. CRESTO, to warrant his detention, he was discharged by the Coroner, and returned to the camp at Willett's Point, Yesterday morning he left, and came to this City, and reported himself to Gen. YATES, at the Division Armory, accompanied by Gen. HAMILTON, of the Flushing Artillery. Capt. CRESTO declared his purpose of having no further connection with the Le Gendre Regiment, and reported a list of his grievances. A Court of Inquiry has been ordered by Gen. YATES, composed of competent officers, which was ordered to assemble at Willett's Point yesterday, at 1 o'clock P. M. This puts an end to the civil proceedings in the case, but there will now be a thorough investigation under military authority, which, it is presumed, will place the blame of the transaction where it belongs.

DEPARTURE OF CO. A, SECOND ARTILLERY, MAJOR BARRY.

Major BARRY's Battery of Flying Artillery, which arrived by the steamer *Cahawba* from Fort Pickens, left by railroad at 6 o'clock last evening for Washington. This troop consists of three officers, 86 non-commissioned officers and privates, 60 horses, two 12-pounder howitzers, two 6-pounder guns and four caissons. They left for Fort Pickens in April last, and arrived there at a time of imminent peril. They were compelled to swim their horses half a mile to land, losing eight by drowning and exhaustion. On the 5th inst. they embarked on board the *Cahawba*, which sailed on the same day. The steamer was detained thirty hours at Key West taking in water. Major BARRY mounted his battery on the spar-deck of the steamer, and kept the guns shotted constantly, as considerable alarm was entertained of an attack from the pirate *Sumter*, which was thought to be prowling about the Southern waters. The men were armed with sabres and revolvers, and kept a sharp look-out continually. They reached this City, however, without interruption. Major BARRY was compelled to shoot one of his horses, his leg having been broken during the process of landing. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the troop left the foot of Canal-street, marched through Broadway, Fulton, Greenwich and Murray streets—at the foot of which a tug lay ready to receive them.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.

CAMP HOPE, CALARAMA HEIGHTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in the New-York papers that it is reported that private GEORGE BLAND, of Co. B of this regiment, is a prisoner, and has been sent to the Rip Raps for mutiny, which statement is entirely untrue, as GEORGE BLAND never was arrested. He is with the company now, and he feels very much hurt at such a report, and I hope this will rectify the mistake, as he has done his duty to my entire satisfaction.

Lieut. DAVID FALCONER,
Commanding Co. B, 79th Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

HARBOR DEFENCES OF NEW-YORK.

Some time since the Chamber of Commerce of this City memorialized Gov. MORGAN in regard to the incomplete condition of the forts and other defences of New-York Harbor. The Governor referred the document to Col. DELAFIELD, United States Corps of Engineers, who, on Wednesday, submitted the following reply:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1861.

To His Excellency E. D. Morgan, Governor. &c.:

SIR: The defence of the water approaches to the City of New-York is a subject that has been brought to your notice heretofore, by persons interested therein, with the view to your coöperation in hastening the completion of existing works, and at once providing such armament as could be commanded. Yesterday, I devoted most of my time in accompanying Major WAINWRIGHT, of the Ordnance Department, to the defences in the harbor under my superintendence, with the view of arming them immediately. For your information, I have now the satisfaction of stating that Major WAINWRIGHT will at once mount at Fort Richmond 56 guns; in Battery Hudson, 51 guns; in Fort Wood, 51 guns, in Fort Schuyler, 47 guns, and in the new work partially finished at Sandy Hook, 37 guns—making a total of 242 guns that are to be immediately mounted for the defence of the channels leading to this City, which is in addition to the existing armaments heretofore mounted in other water batteries, bearing on the same channels; making, collectively, a greater number of guns for the defence of this City than exists in most of the fortified harbors of Europe.

While the armament of the forts is in progress, the War Department is also giving its attention to the construction of additional casemated water batteries and land defences contiguous and adjacent to the existing forts, on which additional guns will be mounted. At the present moment I have 257 mechanics and laborers employed on the works at the Narrows, and Capt. FOSTER, of the Corps of Engineers, has a large force at work under his supervision on those at Sandy Hook.

These facts are presented to you at this time, that you may have it in your power to inform the gentlemen who have expressed their solicitude on this subject that the War Department has been and continues to give attention to the water defences of this City, while it is occupied with creating and organizing immense land forces.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
RICHARD DELAFIELD,
U. S. Corps of Engineers.

HOW IT LOOKS IN CANADA.

The Toronto *Globe* comments on the recent outrage in Missouri as follows:

"So far as the North is concerned, we may claim for it that the war has hitherto been carried on with greater regard for the rights of the enemy than could have been expected. Instead of the chivalrous Southerner setting an example to the Yankee whom he professes to despise, the reverse has been the case. In the most trying circumstances the Northern soldiers have shown a moderation as wise as it is humane. It has been reserved for the Confederate rebels—the men who consider themselves the salt of the American earth—to perpetrate an atrocity, which, whatever view be taken of this unfortunate contest, must call down upon them the execrations of the whole civilized world.

* * * * * * * *

We can understand how the commanders of the armies on both sides should find it necessary to break down railway bridges in order to prevent the conveyance of troops and *materiel* of war. But necessity cannot be pleaded in justification of such horrible cruelty as that we have recorded. It is infinitely worse than the murder of wounded men upon the battle-field; for in the heat of blood who can say what he might do? It is worse than using the scalping-knife upon the slain, for the savage can plead tradition and use in palliation of the atrocity. The man who secretly stabs his foe, dastard though he be hates him he slays. But thus to destroy men, women and children, merely for the gratification of political hatred without there being the slightest prospect of gain by it, or without any pretence of use or necessity for it, is devilish in the extreme. It must nerve the men of the North to a sterner determination to trample out the rebellion, cost what it may, and will justify the wreaking of a most terrible revenge upon the traitors who thus shed innocent blood. If the rebel leaders have any sense of shame, or any knowledge of justice, or any regard for the opinion of the world, they will seek out the men who perpetrated the outrage, and make such an example of them that no more deeds of a like kind will be done. Bad as their cause is, there is nothing they could do more likely still further to lower it in the estimation of foreign nations than to allow this wanton outrage to go unpunished. But after all, what else is to be expected in a rebellion avowedly originated for the spread and the perpetuation of human Slavery?"

AN ANECDOTE.

"Occasional" writes to the Philadelphia *Press*:

"A few weeks ago, when called upon to send regular troops into Kentucky, against which you will recollect many Union men protested, alleging that they could defend the soil of Kentucky themselves against the Secessionists, the President remarked: 'I am exceedingly anxious to protect the Union men, and have taken all proper measures to do so, as well in Kentucky as in Tennessee, but I am the head of a great nation, and must be governed by circumstances, and by wise forethought, as far as possible. I will illustrate my position by the fable of the farmer, who returned home, and found that while his two little children were asleep, a number of snakes had taken part possession of the bed. He could not strike the snakes without endangering his offspring, and therefore he had to stay his hand.' The effect of the comparison was unanswerable."

WAR DECLARED AGAINST THE SOUTH BY MEXICO.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Crescent.

MATAMORAS, Monday, Aug. 5, 1861.

The most important news I have to communicate to-day is the quasi declaration of war against the Southern Confederacy by the Republic of Mexico. It is directly notified to us through the State paper at Guanajuato, that Mr. CORWIN had asked and received from the Mexican Government the privilege of passing troops through Mexico for the subjugation of the South. That is the language of this Guanajuato paper, and you can determine the meaning of it as well as I can myself. Old Abe has full permission to march troops through Mexico to attack Texas. It is considered somewhat doubtful with the Mexican authorities and the people generally, that the above paragraph is correct; but I must confess that I place every reliance in its truth. The permission thus obtained, of marching to our attack, was a part of Gen. SCOTT's programme; it was a part of Mr. CORWIN's mission; it was a great diplomatic movement.

While the permission which Mexico has granted is altogether worthless, for no National forces will ever march through this country, it has the moral and political effect of placing the Confederate States in a position of hostility with Mexico, unless the South has lost her self-respect. You can do nothing less than take steps to make Mexico retract this permission, or her Consuls should be dismissed at once, and a strong military force should at once be sent to occupy the Mexican States on the Rio Grande as a security for her peaceful conduct against these frontiers.

Liquor-Dealers' Convention.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Sept. 13.

A movement for such a Convention is in force throughout this region. The following call has been issued in regard to the Convention of the Liquor Dealers of the State:

Whereas, The Excise law of this State has proved unjust and unequal in some of its provisions to the people, and should be modified or repealed; therefore

Resolved, That all the liquor-dealers, distillers, and brewers of this State meet at Convention Hall, in the City of Syracuse, on the 1st day of October, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of coöperating in some desirable movement to be devised by such Convention in protecting their rights and interests from unjust, unequal and odious legislation.

Resolved, That the public journals of this State, as an act of generosity to us, publish the above call as often as their columns will admit.

Signed by 300 persons.

The Distinguished Strangers.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE, SON, AND SUITE, AT THE BREVOORT HOUSE.

The Prince de JOINVILLE, who visits this country for the purpose of placing his son, if possible, in the Naval Academy, now located at Newport, arrived in the Africa, last evening, and was waited upon by the Surveyor of the Port, and other officials, who tendered every courtesy to him. The Prince remained on board the steamer until this morning, when he debarked, and proceeded to the Brevoort House, on 5th-avenue corner of 8th-street, where he had previously engaged accommodations. He is accompanied by the following suite, as registered on the books of the hotel: Prince de Joinville and Son, Comte de Paris, Duc de Chartres, Capt. Masolean, Mons. Fauvel, Dr. Leclerc, and five servants, occupying a suite of thirteen apartments. The entire party, it is worth observing, are registered as coming from Claremont, in England, the residence of the Prince. The Prince is a tall, fine-looking gentleman, bearing a marked resemblance to the late MORTIMER LIVINGSTON. It is not known how long his stay in this City may be prolonged.

The Prince and suite were out all day yesterday, returning near the hour for dinner, 5 P. M. Señor LISBOA, the Brazilian Minister, paid his respects early in the day, and having also taken apartments at the Brevoort House, dined with the Prince and his suite.

Arrivals in the City.

Prince de Joinville and son, Comte de Paris, Duc de Chartres, Capt. Morhain, M. Faund and M. Lisboa, are occupying rooms at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson and lady, of Binghamton; Dr. Carpenter, of California; Geo. C. Goodwin, of Boston; Mrs. Field and daughter, of England; L. C. Hopkins, of Cincinnati; A. C. Craven and H. D. Manly, of the United States Navy, and A. P. Miller, of Portland, Me., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Samuel W. Hitchcock, of Boston; Geo. P. Denny, of Boston; Jos. P. Law, of Illinois; A. T. Hastings, of Hartford; H. Atwater, of Detroit; C. G. Ripley, of Minnesota; George Draper, of Boston; P. S. Kintner, of Kentucky, and A. Wolf, of Cincinnati, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. Scroggs, of Buffalo: L. B. Benedict, of Troy; Major D. E. Hungerford, of California, and G. B. Montgomery, of Peoria, are at the Astor House.

Capt. G. R. Taylor, of Michigan; Capt. U. S. Hancock, Major R. Allen, Capt. F. Myer, G. M. Mason, T. B. Alexander, H. Inman, C. G. Harker, C. G. Grier, D. M. Gregg, Dr. Steenberger and E. Ball, of the U. S. A., from California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. C. D. Jameson, of the U. S. A., and Rev. Dr. Evers, are at the La Farge House.

Commander Hewitt, of H. B. M.'s ship *Rinaldo*, and Dr. Charles McMillen, from Washington, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Friday, Sept. 10.

FLOUR in moderate demand for interior and Eastern trade; sales 8,000 bbls., at $4 75 for Fancy, from Spring Wheat. WHEAT dull; sales 3,000 bush. Chicago Spring, at 89c. CORN in fair demand; sales 7,000 bush. Illinois, at 40c., and 10,000 bush. do. on private terms. CANAL FREIGHTS firm. at 31c. on Flour, 9c. on Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports*—632 bbls. Flour; 89,000 bush. Wheat; 45,000 bush. Corn; 1,000 bush. Oats; 1,300 bush. Barley; 1,200 bush. Peas. *Canal Exports*—1,450 bbls. Flour; 20,000 bush. Wheat. Shipped to Montreal, 2,000 bbls. Flour.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 13.

FLOUR better. WHEAT, 3c. higher; sales at 70c. for No. 1; 65c. for No. 2, in store. CORN advanced to ½c.; mixed, in store, 20c. *Receipts*—8,000 bbls. Flour, 107,000 bush. Wheat, 175,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—300 bbls. Flour, 190,000 bush. Wheat, 175,000 bush. Corn. Freights firm: 13c. on Corn; 14½c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

BUFFALO, Friday, Sept. 13.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull and no sales. CORN firmer; sales, 19,000 bushels at 35⅜c. and 8,000 bushels at 36c. FREIGHTS steady. *Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—200 bbls Flour, 135,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn and 31,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 13.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm; sales 5,000 bushels; Red at $1 14@$1 15. CORN buoyant; sales 2,000 bushels, at 54½c.@55c. PROVISIONS very dull. WHISKY unchanged and steady.

Passengers Sailed.

In the steamship Marion, for Havana and Key West—J. H. Henderson, lady, 2 children and servant, M. F. Hougon, A. Andraca, Miss B. Powers, A. D. Clift, L. Theophite, H. W. Lafferty, R. Lafferty, Jno. Hinchey, H. R. Tilton, James Paul, Andrew Mitchell, Colin McKenzie, Geo. D. Warren, Joseph Schofield, David Cains, S. K. Labalt.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Champion, from Aspinwall—Major Greer and family, J. F. Gilmer and family, Capt. Gregg, U. S. A., Capt. Myers, U. S. A., Capt. Mason, U. S. A., and family, Capt. Hancock, U. S. A., and family, J. S. Kline and lady, J. H. Hickox, Lieut. Inman, U. S. A., Lieut. Ball, U. S. A., Lieut. Alexander, U. S. A., Lieut. Harker, Dr. Steinberger, U. S. A., E. Z. Clark, Mrs. C. Butler, Mrs. A. S. Butler, G. Dickson, H. Parker, John Rigby, D. Thompson, E. W. Lefferts, M. C. Smith, J. Kavanagh, T. S. Dorsey and family, Mr. Reiners and family, H. F. Clark, Alex. Thompson, T. W. Tilden, G. R. Spraat, Major Allen, U. S. A., Lieut. W. Ingerton, U. S. A., and family, H. Hungerford, H. D. McCarty, R. J. Thomas, D. Stever, J. Ray, W. Smithson, Geo. Reynaud, Geo. Mills, Geo. F. Davis, D. E. Powell, Rev. L. D. Herbormer and servant, Rev. C. Brandry, Capt. Charles Mortul, Rev. R. Lewis, U. S. N., Napoleon Lara, child and servant, J. G. Gouera, A. Peneda and child, and 120 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 39 | Sun sets.... 6 12 | Moon sets.... 1 65

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 38 | Gov. Island. 4 27 | Hell Gate.... 5 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Sept. 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Arago, Lines, Havre; Marion, Phillips, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; New-York, Hunter, Philadelphia.

Steamer Tacony, Ely, Philadelphia.

Ship St. Charles, Conway, Antwerp, W. T. Frost.

Barks Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Son; Kate, Munro, Lisbon.

Brig Anita Owen, Wallace, Marseilles, Moore & Henry.

Schooners Kossuth, Small, Bridgeport; Snow Drift, Snow, Boston; Emblem, Kelly, Harwich; Transfer, Tilton, Philadelphia; Potter & Hooper, Goodrich, Tom's River; Adventurer, Barker, Providence, H. J. Rackett; Isabella, Baker, Falmouth, Mass., Wm. Baker; E. Wotten, Dibble, Providence; Connecticut, Whittaker, New-Haven; Alida, Holt, Boston; C. L. Vandevort, Wheeler, Old Point Comfort; Columbia, Grover, Forked River, N. J.; L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford; H. Hudson, Lincoln, Portland; Susan & Mary, Taylor, Newport; Josephine, Matthews, Delaware City; E. J. Munsell, Kelly, Boston; H. C. Brooks, White, Londonderry, N. S., J. F. Whitney & C.; Anna B. Jacobs, Richard, Snow Hill, Md., A. Hayden; M. Maitland, McDonald, Washington, McDonald; Josiah Achorn, Merrill, Bangor; Ralph Heist, Bucklin, Boston; Little Myra, Hills, Hartford; Napoleon, Gorton, May's Landing, N. J.; Pallas, Babbidge, Rockland, Me.

Sloops Mary L., Rowcap, Melville, N. J.; Apollo, Freeman, Mystic.

Arrived.

U. S. sloop-of-war Jamestown, Charles Green, commander, from the blockade off Fernandina 2d inst., via Hampton Roads.

U. S. steam transport Albany, Chadsey, Washington, D. C., 60 hours, in ballast.

Steamship Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall Sept. 5, with mdse. and treasure to D. B. Allen. Left U. S. sloop-of-war Falmouth, Carpenter, commanding; schr. C. Minerva, White, to load for New-York; the brig Arabella Lindsay, for New-York, sld. Aug. 31; brig Ellen Schank, for Baltimore, sld. Sept. 2; schr. New-Greyhound, Ricardo, for New-York, via Porto Cabello, sld. Sept. 3. The Champion towed the U. S. brig Bainbridge from Navy Bay into the Carribean Sea. The U. S. ship Narragansett was at Manzanilla, Mexico, Aug. 29, all well.

Steamship Noe Dagni, (Span. screw,) Larititiegen, Campeachey Aug. 29, with logwood to master. Came to this port for repairs.

H. B. M. gunboat Steady, Commander Grant, Halifax Sept. 9. The S. mounts 5 guns, and has a crew of 60 men. She brings a Government mail from Halifax.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer J. S. Thompson, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Massena, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Elizabeth, Fowler, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Stevens, Rayner, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Adele, (Han.,) Clausen, Antwerp and Flushing July 31, in ballast, to W. F. Schmidt & Co. Was 12 ds. in the English Channel; experienced westerly winds and calms, with fog most of the passage. Aug. 30, lat. [illegible], lon. 48 10, at 6 P. M., saw 6 large icebergs; were about [illegible] feet out of water.

Ship Bethiah Jewett, (of St. John, N. B.,) Waters, Paguica, Bolivia, June 20, with guano to [illegible]. July 13, off the Cape, experienced a violent gale, which stove boat, lost some yards, split sails, &c. Has been [illegible] ds. from the Equator, which was crossed in lon. [illegible]. Aug. 15, Isaac Hatfield, of St. John, N. B., fell overboard, and was drowned.

Ship Cornelius, London and Isle of Wight Aug. [illegible], with mdse. and 43 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Eagle, (of Thomaston,) Curling, Eastport [illegible] ds., in ballast, to Snow & Burgess. Will load for Europe.

Bark Ab-del-Kader, (of Boston,) Eldredge, Cagliari Aug. 6, passed Gibraltar 14th, with salt to order. Had light baffling winds down to Gibraltar; from thence to Aug. 31, had light easterly winds most of the time, being then in lon. 58; from thence to the Vineyard Sound had light westerly winds and calms; passed through the Sound the 10th inst.

Bark Charles Brewer, (of Rockland,) Pierce, Matanzas Sept. 1, in ballast, to R. W. Trundy. Sept. 8, lat. 34 50, lon. 74 55, saw a fore and aft schr. strg. S., showing a white signal with letter B in the centre. Is at anchor in the Lower Quarantine.

Bark Mustang, (of Mystic,) Pennington, Fort Jefferson, Fla., 14 ds., in ballast, to master. Left brig Howard, and for Bangor, in ballast, to sail next day; schr. [illegible] light, for New-York next day.

Bark George Marchand, (Prus.,) Eschracht, Antwerp [illegible] ds., with mdse. and 18 passengers to W. F. Schmidt & Co.

Schr. Prince Alfred, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Wells, Fortune Island Aug. 31, with sugar, &c., to F. T. Montell & Bartow. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Scotland, Frances, Hartford, in ballast.

Schr. Tillie E., Anderson, Poughkeepsie, with iron, for Dighton.

Schr. Arctic, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Rodewald, Nassau, N. P., 10 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. Whirlwind, Moxey, Anguilla 15 ds., with salt to Trask & Dearborn.—(Arr. 12th.)

Schr. Emma Jane, Brewer, Hartford, for Albany.

Schr. Henry Jayne, Aldridge, Brookhaven, in ballast.

Schr. Argus, Crowley, Poughkeepsie, for Somerset.

Schr. Sarah Louisa, Yeaton, Rondout, for Augusta.

Schr. Elmira Cornelius, Simonson, Troy, for Bristol.

WIND—Sunrise, N. W.; sunset, S.

Ship Elena, of and from Remsen, 42 ds.

Bark George Bradford, (Br.,) from Glasgow.—Both by pilot boat Edwin, No. 14.

Below.

Bark Zelia, (Br.)
Brig Thomas Tileston.
Brig Julia E. Arey.

Sailed.

Sept. 12—Ships Mary L. Sutton, Admiral; Belle of the Ocean, and Servannais, (Fr.,) Havre; Christiana, London; Emerald Isle and Ontario, Liverpool; W. H. Wharton, Antwerp; Crest of the Wave, Valparaiso. Barks Abbyla, Oldenburg, (Oldg.) and E. Kessler, (Prus.,) Cork; Emily, Leghorn; Mansanito, (Br.,) Londonderry; Tybee, (Br.,) Sidney, N. S. W.; New-Orleans, (Brem.,) Antwerp; Laura, (Brem.,) and St. Bernard, (Brem.,) Havre. Brigs Geo. Albert, Marseilles; Daniel Trowbridge, Demerara; La Grange, Montevideo; John Butler, St. Thomas; Mary Emily, (Br.,) Havana; A. P. L., (Br.,) Jamaica. Schooners Volant, (Br.,) Halifax, N. S.; Princess, St. Thomas; Marine, Rio Janeiro; Euphemia, Havana.

Sept. 13—U. S. steamers Satellite and W. G. Putnam, for the Chesapeake. Steamship Marion, Havana. Bark Reindeer, Barbados.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Joseph, of Boston, while lying off the Battery last night was run into by an unknown steamtug, having a canal boat in tow, which carried away jib-boom, cutwater, stove in bow, &c. This morning, while getting the jib-boom inboard, Chas. Blanchard, 2d officer, a native of Massachusetts, aged 36 years, fell overboard, and was lost. The body has not been recovered.

NOTICE TO MARINERS, (NO. 6.)

LIGHT-VESSEL OFF TAIL OF THE HORSE-SHOE.

A light-vessel, schooner-rigged, painted straw color, and exhibiting one light from sunset to sunrise every night, will be placed off the "Tail of the Horse-shoe," which forms the dividing line between the main and ship channels leading respectively from inside of Cape Henry to Hampton Roads and up the Chesapeake Bay. This light-vessel will be anchored in between 5 fathoms and 6 fathoms water at mean low tide, and just outside of the spot where Buoy R is marked on the Coast Survey Chart of the entrance to the Chesapeake Bay. The two masts are each 55 feet in length from the deck, including the 10 feet poles of each. The light will be exhibited at an elevation of 45 feet above the water, and should be seen from the deck of a vessel 15 feet above the sea level, in clear weather, at a distance of 12 nautical miles. During hazy, thick and foggy weather, a large bell will be sounded at short intervals of time, alternated by the blowing of a fog-horn. When this vessel is anchored at her station a new notice will be issued giving the exact bearings to different prominent points and localities in the vicinity. The following bearings will not be far from the proposed position to the several objects, viz.: To Cape Henry light-house, S. E. by S. ¾ S.; to Willoughby light-vessel, W. ¾ N.; to Back River light-house, N. W. by W. ¾ W. The range line of the "Tail of the Horse-Shoe" light-vessel and the Back River light-house or light-vessel brought to bear N. W. by W. ¼ and run for on that bearing, will bring vessels through the mid-channel between the Point of Cape Henry and the three-fathom curve of the "Outer Middle Ground" on the opposite side. By order.

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office Light-house Board,
Washington City, Aug. 21, 1861.

Spoken, &c.

Ashburton—ship, bound W., exchanged signals with, Aug. 16, lat. 51 41, lon. 13 28.

Adriatic—ship, bound E., exchanged numbers with, Aug. 27, lat. 46, lon. 38 15.

Peri—bark, of Portland, from Portland for Havana, Sept. 9, lat. 41 50, lon. 69 30.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, Sept. 5—Sld. Aug. 31, Am. bark Arethusa, for Port-au-Prince; Am. bark Arabella, New-York.

At Cagliari, Aug. 6, barks Sachem, of Boston, Atkins, for Boston in 3 ds.; Pilot Fish, of and for Portland, Humphreys, in 10 ds.; brig Afton, (Br., of P. E. I.,) Atwater, for Boston in 3 ds.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

LEFT HOME ON SUNDAY, AUG. 25, 1861, JAMES DUNN, aged 12 years, very tall for his age, light brown hair, cut short, and brown eyes; had on when he left home, gray jacket, black pants, drab cap, and strong shoes. Any person knowing of such a boy will confer a great favor, and be well rewarded, by his parents, on calling or addressing Mr. DUNN, No. 18 Pine-st., No. 74 West 13th-st., or 112th st., Harlem, between 3d and 4th avs.

DISBROW'S
SKATING GYMNASIUM,
(Late Riding Academy,)
5th-av., corner of 39th-st.,

Will open to the public on MONDAY, 16th inst., for instruction and exercise in the healthful and beautiful art of Parlor Skating.

Professor of Skating—Mr. J. HAINES.
Ladies daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Gentlemen daily from 7 to 9 A. M. and 6 to 8 P. M.
Children daily from 3 to 6 P. M.
Private parties can engage the Academy from 1 to 3 P. M.
Evening for ladies and gentlemen from 8 to 10 P. M.
A band of music will perform every evening.

Mr. DISBROW intends to make this establishment one of the most attractive places of amusement in the City, and to maintain its respectability. he reserves the privilege of excluding all objectionable persons.

Terms of subscription made known on application.

Skates, of the most approved patterns, for sale, to let, and repaired.

Single admission, with privilege of skating, 25 cts. Children, under 12 years of age, 15 cts.

$100 REWARD.

The following described Treasury Notes have been lost or mislaid this day:
No. 4,692, dated 19th August, for $1,000, interest 6 per cent.
No. 4,696, dated 19th August, for $1,000, interest 6 per cent.
No. 35,745, dated 19th August, for $50, interest 6 per cent.

All parties are notified not to negotiate the same, and the above reward will be paid if they are returned to
W. C. PICKERSGILL & CO., No. 47 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1861.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—MORAL ASPECTS OF THE WAR.—SUNDAY EVENING, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Speakers, Revs. WM. P. STRICKLAND, D. D., H. W. BEECHER, D. D., CHAS. CHAUNCEY GOSS and H. W. BELLOWS, D. D.

GRAND RALLY FOR THE UNION—On the basis of Justice and Righteousness, on TUESDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans. Speakers, Revs. S. H. TYNG, D. D., THEO. L. CUYLER, GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D., and A. COOKMAN.

OPEN AIR PREACHING—For the families of Volunteers, on Astor-place, on every SUNDAY, at 5 o'clock. Rev. H. D. NORTHRUP preaches to-morrow.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, LANDing at Strattonport, Whitestone, Great Neck, City Island and New-Rochelle. The favorite steamer MAYFLOWER leaves Robinson-st., N. R., at 7½ A. M.; James'-slip, E. R., at 8½; Delancy-st., 8¾; 11th-st., 9; 26th-st., 9¼. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3 P. M.; New-Rochelle, 3½, making all the landings.

YOUTH'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF the 7th-st. M. E. Church will hold their regular Monthly Meeting TO-MORROW, Aug. 15, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. Addresses may be expected from Rev. J. S. DEIHL, U. S. Consul to Batavia, and EDWARD GILBERT, Esq. All friends of the cause are cordially invited to attend.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH DAY AND boarding school, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, reopened; new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age; classics, mathematics, French Spanish and German taught without extra charge. Junior department under Mme. Lespinasse s care.

PARIS WINTER MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., respectfully informs merchants and milliners from the country that she is now prepared to exhibit the very latest styles of Paris Pattern Bonnets and Fall Millinery at the lowest wholesale cash prices.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A family grocery-store, in Broadway, above Union-square, for sale low, together with an advantageous lease of the premises. One of the best locations in the City for first-class custom. Inquire at No. 35 Cedar-st., up stairs.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board, on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 32 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, near the City Hall. Convenient to the cars.